Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs
money, hence benefit
by other men's experi-
ence. ROYAL WEST
END at Rs. 185 is the
greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE &
MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 9 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
15th Jan. 1920	Morea ..	10899
17th "	Nellore ..	8884
24th "	Nowgar *..	8240
31st "	Malda ..	6764
7th Feb.	Morvada ..	8193

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons	
9th Jan.	Hoia ..	5857	To Japan.
17th "	Diwara ..	8378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers		
8th Jan.	Dhakla ..	Karachi Via K ports	10 A. M
9th "	Lasa ..	Karachi direct	10 A. M.
11th "	Palitana ..	Busreh via Karachi,	Noon
15th "	Tarcha ..	E. & S. Africa via Marmugoa	

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5821	24th Dec	10th Jan.
Sakl Maru	M. Matsuyama	3161	1st Jan.	9th Jan
Kasuga Maru*	S. Iriye	7050	26th Dec.	11th Jan
Tosei Maru	G. Matsushita	6583	1st Jan.	11th Jan
Kiwah Wu	G. Usui	4340	10th Jan.	24th Jan.
Kensho Maru		3186	24th Jan.	26th Jan.
Shinyo Maru	S. Mori	3175	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2781	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.
For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP
Ltd.
Japan).
JAPAN.
462,00

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and Drafts payable at its Head Office and ... and issues Letters of Credit for the Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
... and interest allowed thereon at 2 per ... annum on daily balances up to ... lakh
... description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
... above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on ... be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
... Deposits are received for twelve ... and shorter periods at rates to be ... on application.
... BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank ... applications for these Loans on ... Constituents and collection of ... therein as it falls due FREE OF COM...
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
... Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen.	37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen	8,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... Yen	3,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Yen	63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 289.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,05,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,750	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,502	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Simla
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of on stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.
H. P. SYRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,565,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats, ... at Rs 15/- each
Georgette Hats, ... at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Tameshanta Hats, .. at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each.
AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE No. 479.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed on the balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the lowest balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 0-8-0.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. KIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 907.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Comptroller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
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For particulars, apply to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect ourdisplay of work—our best recommendation.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles in the Second Week of February, 1919, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.
The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles.
(Single fare.)

1st Class "A"	Rs. 995
1st Class "B"	Rs. 895
2nd Class	Rs. 425

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.
Children over three and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under three (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under three years, one-quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.
2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.
588 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.
168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.
Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.
For further particulars please apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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IS THIS PEACE—

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results," (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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By G. K. Mhatre.

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The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

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BOMBAY—7.

American Boots & Shoes for YOU

Received by last mail
Direct from America.

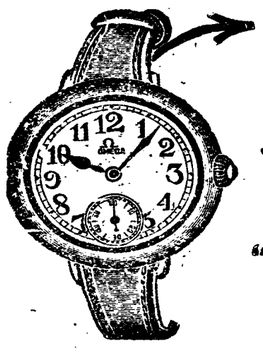
Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

A. HASSAM & SONS Dealers in Fashionable Footwear.

KERRAWALLA BUILDINGS,
Opp: Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, BOMBAY. No. 2.

C.B 568

OMEGA



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0935 Silver	„ „ 35	„ 14 ct.	— — —	„ 118
Square Shape	„ „ 50-8	„ 18 ct.	— — —	„ 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra

Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

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Do you need a Really Efficacious Remedy to drive away Chill, Headache, Loss of Appetite, and to bring Vigour into your daily Work?

DRAKSHARASA

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The only Reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacists.

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Telephones 2208/2209. Telegrams: ZANDU—BOMBAY

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The Doctor is essential for your Health,
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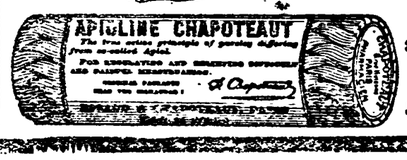

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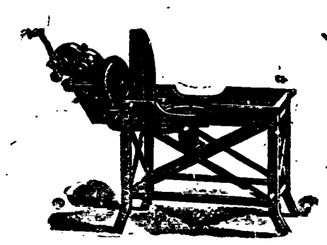

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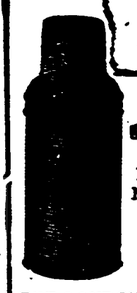

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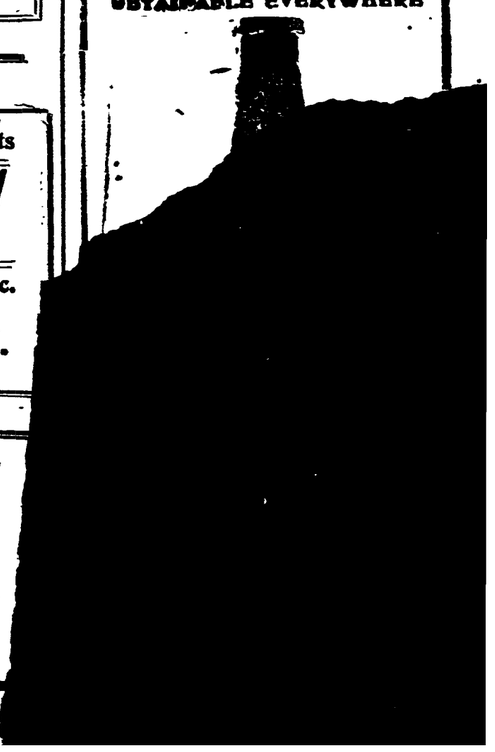

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BOMBAY CHURCH SERVICES.

1st Sunday after Epiphany Jan. 11, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Tours in C. Hymns 80, 450, 177, 170; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermons. Canticles—Walmsley in C. Anthem—Carol "Epiphny." Hymns Carol, 76, 79. Collections for Society Pdopagation Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Ordination Service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay; 10 a.m. Urdu Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Pood. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Mara-Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi). 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass: 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dahul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y.M.C.A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 8 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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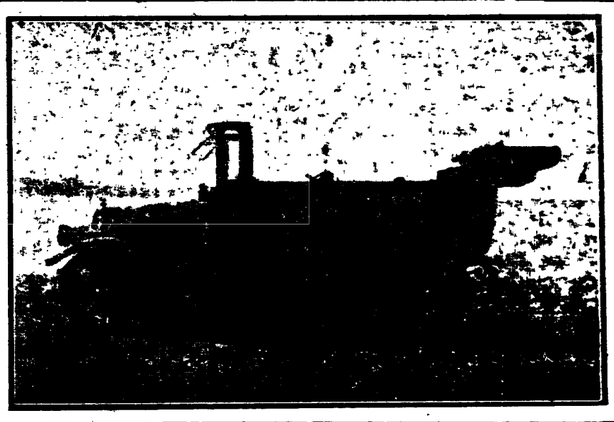

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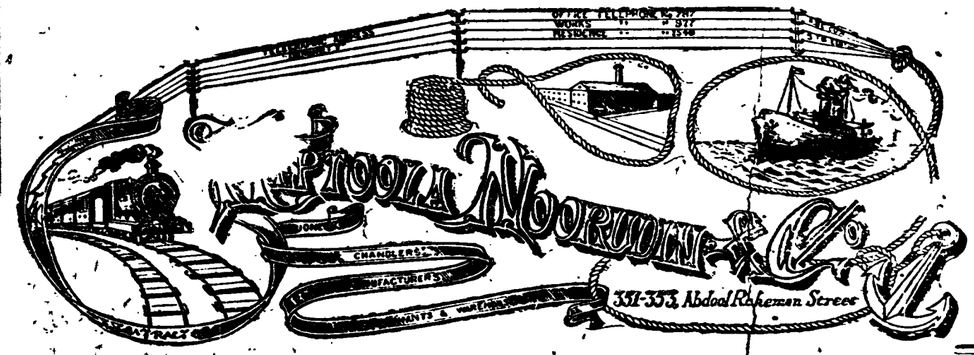

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(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)

Dady Seth Agiari Road

(Near G. T. High School)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Saturday 10th January at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Matinee on Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

(and again at 9-30 p. m. as usual.)

Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, I, & 8 annas.

Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.

R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANKER Agent.

THE

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25

MOSTLY GIRLS

Presenting

A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Saturday at 9-30
To-morrow at 5-30

"SCHOOL DAYS."

Reduced Price Matinee tomorrow Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

Monday 12th

"SUFFRAGETTES."

Tuesday 13th

"VAUDEVILLE"

AND

"SCHOOL DAYS."

Wednesday 14th

"KING OF PATAGONIA."

Thursday 15th

"OH PAPA."

Friday 16th

"VAUDEVILLE"

"POT POURRI."

Saturday 17th

"STEP LIVELY."

Sunday 18th

"OFF TO THE FRONT."

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 1 p. m. after 4 p. m. at the Theatre.

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

Saturday, 10th January 1920, at 8 p m. (S. T.

Sunday, 11th January 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.

Sangit **EKACHAPYALA** [Acts 5.

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nansbankarsheth's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

TO-MORROW AT 9-45 P.M.

"Land O'-Lizards"

featuring

Anna Little

and

Frank Borzage

GOLD, since time began, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. It has separated the best of friends. It has inflamed the passions of men and women. It has created feuds without number. It has caused the death of thousands Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in

"LAND O' LIZARDS"

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Every Night

Shellar's Royal Circus

100 Animals] and. [30 Artists

For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi,&c

AT

The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.

To-night at 9-30 p m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.

T. G. SHELAR, Proprietor. J. W. WALLETT, General Manager.

IN AID OF

THE NDIAN BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION

The Gandharva Natak Company

(Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda)

will stage

"VIDYA-HARAN"

in the Elphinstone Theatre, on Wednesday 14th January 1920 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Tickets of Admission at Rs. 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, etc.

will be available at

The Indian Boy Scouts' Association, Gamdevi; the Gandharva Natak Company's residence, Nana Shankar's Wadi, Grant Road, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood; and the Theatre, on the day of the performance.

AMUSEMENTS.

At Foras Road

Lions' Circus

Means

PROF. PARSHURAMRAO'S

NEW GRAND CIRCUS

AND

Menagerie of highly trained wild animals.

To-day and To-morrow Two shows each day.

MATINEES AT 4-30 AND AT NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

Booking at Girgaum Type Writing Coy. during the day; and at night at the Tent.

N. B.—If you miss to see PROF. PARSHURAMRAO'S daring feats with his LIONS & TIGERS you will be sorry afterwards.

Prof. Parshuramrao, Proprietor. R. V. Patwardhan, Manager.

T. Rajam.—Agent.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

FRANK KEENAN
FRANK KEENAN
FRANK KEENAN
IN
IN
IN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

French President's Visit to London.

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BAGS SINGAPORE COFFEE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shed No. 11, Alexandra Docks by order of Messrs. Ranchordas Parsotam and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Awaji Abdulla Kajam of Sitaram Building, who had purchased the goods at the end of November last.

Ex. S. S. "Dunara."

93 bags Singapore Coffee.

Terms of Auction Sale will be declared at the time of sale; cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be taken delivery of or transhipped within 24 hours.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1920.

VILCASSIM BROS.,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

INVITE INSPECTION

of their

Goods

they have just unpacked

Comprising of

Brooches,

Pendants,

Necklaces,

etc., etc

gold and silver, to suit every taste and style

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.
Brass tubing 1 3/16in. outside dia. by 12G. by 16ft. 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 16ft., 100 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. by 10ft. 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. by 10ft.; 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 3/4in. by 16G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1¼in. by 15G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. by 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide 500 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 4in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 17G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1/4in. mesh by 16G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR METALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay 12-12-1919

7146

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.
Belting, hair, 4in., 1000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 4½in., 2000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 5in., 1000 Rft.
Cork, granulated, 100 cwts.
Corks, small for phials, 200000 No.
Receptacles cook house, M.S., 2¼ galls. capacity, 100 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 1/2in. dia., 10000 No.
Rings, I. R for gange glasses 5/8in. dia., 20000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 3/4in. dia., 20000 No.
Rope coir, 3in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 3½in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 4in. cir., 50 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 8in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 9in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope hemp hawser 1½in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1½in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 4in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 3½in. cir., 10 cwts.
Rope, jute, 1in., 20 cwts.
Slate, eternite, roofing 15 3/4in. by 8in. 500 No.
Spirits of wine, methylated, 1500 galls.
Sand, moulders, 200 cwts.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7147

THE COAL CONSUMERS.

IT IS anticipated that during the whole of 1920, there will be great difficulty in securing wagons for transportation of COALS from the BENGAL COAL FIELDS to WESTERN INDIA. In view of this difficulty it will be policy for COAL CONSUMERS to at once make arrangements for at least a portion of their requirements to be drawn from the Central Province and Burhar Collieries, where the wagon supply will be fairly free.

We are in a position to supply these coals, and quotations and analysis can be obtained on application to:—

BIRD & CO., (of Calcutta),
Telephone Buildings, Bombay.

Telephone No. 3448.
Telegrams "BLACKBIRD."
Post Box 299.

7564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced operations in Fire Insurance Business from 7th January, 1920.

Applications for Agency are invited.

M. KANJI & Co.,
7640 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes of sorts, bardan, hoop iron, empty casks and tins accumulated at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, up to 31st December, 1919. Samples can be seen at the Mills at Poona. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 24th instant. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Receiver in Suit No. 688 of 1917, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

7601

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by a resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 22nd day of January, 1920. The holders of the shares of the Company are therefore required to remit the call money to the office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.
7631

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7149

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Roja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.

90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court.

7450

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDING AND ROAD CONTRACTORS, CAPITALISTS AND SYNDICATES.

DEVNUR VILLAGE QUARRY, NEAR CHEMBUR.
ABOUT 10 MILES FROM BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right to excavate earth, rubble, and "Black Building-stone" from Devnur Village hill admeasuring about 556000 square yards in one lot or smaller areas to suit the contractors.

The average height of the hill is about 500 feet. It is rich in first class solid, black building-stone, earth and clay for making bricks, Mangalore tiles, etc., and contains at least two crores brass of material, one brass being equal to 100 cubic feet.

Some traces have also been found of raw limestone, from which chunam is prepared.

Offers may also be sent for the entire purchase of the hill. For further particulars please apply to—

A. S. NARIELWALA,
Khote & Inamdar of Devur Village,
11, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

7492

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

THE

Gucul Das Oil and Products Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A Company registered with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Share Capital . . . Rs. 10,00,000

(Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.)

Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been privately subscribed, and the balance, namely Rs. 5,00,000, will be offered to the public for subscription, payable as follows:—

Re. 1 on application and Rs. 1-8 on allotment.

No further calls will be made until the expiration of three months from the date of allotment, and no call will exceed Rs. 2-8 per Share.

DIRECTORS:

MIRZA MAHOMED ISPAHANI, of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH TRIBHOVAN DAS HEERACHUND, of Messrs. Tribhovan Heerachund, 9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

RAISAHEB JOILALL, of Messrs. Ramnarayan Joylall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH HURRY DASS GOCULDASS of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

CHATUR BHUJ HARI DASS, of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

PROSONNA COOMAR MUKHERJEE, 9, Mission Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

BANKERS:
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
PUGH AND COMPANY.

AUDITORS:
VINEY AND THURSTON.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. GCCUL DAS HUNSRAJ.
5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
No. 5, AGA KEBBELLA MOHAMED STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
K. H. THUKKUR, 302, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the office of K. H. Tukkur Bombay Agents of the Company.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.
Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1½in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in., 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 2-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3¾in., 15 cwts
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1½in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1½in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1½in by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1½in. by ½in., 300 gross.
Pins split 2in. by ½in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by ½in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3½in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 3in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2½in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7148

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS for shares have been sent to applicants for shares in the above company since more than two weeks. Some of them have not yet sent in their allotment money and hence they are requested to send in the same without delay. No allotment money will be accepted after the 15th of January, 1920. Those applicants who have not received allotment letters are requested to communicate to the undersigned at once."

TRANSFED BOOKS of he company will be OPENED after the 15th January, 1920.

C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

5th January, 1920.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by the Electrical Department for the period ending July, 1920. For details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 18th December, 1919 or apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) B. D. NATH,
For Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.

7605

NOTICE.

5-SEATER OVERLAND, 4 CYLINDER, MODEL 83.

IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION, WELL-KNOWN IN POONA AS A GOOD CAR.

Electric starter, electric lighting system, electric horn, also bulb horn, revolving oil indicator, one-man hood and cover, magnetic speedometer, extra demountable rim and tyre, full set of tools, tyre repair kit, jack and pump, one large overall cover, covers for whole interior of car.

Price Rs. 5,500.

Apply to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7598

LEGAL NOTICE

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE

SUIT NO. 24017 OF 1919.

Messrs. SHETH BECHAR DHANJI, a firm carrying on business at No. 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Versus

PRANJIVAN SHAMJI LATHIA, residing at Chich Bunder, opposite Fountain, Bombay, c/o Messrs. H. Vaidhamin & Co.

To

The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the above named plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 960-12-9 being principal and interest due on a promise executed by you together with all cost and pleader's fee, you are hereby requested to enter appearance on or before the 22nd January 1920 and defend the suit.

In default the suit will be decreased exparte.

7641

PUBLIC NOTI

A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with Registra

PROSPECT

The Zandu Pharm Works, Lt

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES'

Authorised Capital Rs. 7,50 0
Issued Capital „ 7,50,000

Divided into 7,500 Shares of Rupees 100 each.
Rs. 10/- per Share on Application.
Rs. 15/- per Share on Allotment.

And the balance on Calls of not less than Rs. 25/- each payable at intervals of not less than Two Months as the Directors may fix.

DIRECTORS:

SETH MOTILAL VALLABHJI, Merchant, 4, Bruce Lane, Bombay.
SETH NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM KAPADIA, Merchant, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
Dr. A. L. NAIR, PROPRIETOR, MESSRS. N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay
SETH VITHALDAS VASANJI JERAJANI, Merchant, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay
JUGATRAM S. VAIDYA, ESQUIRE, Ex-Officio of Messrs. Jugatram & Co., Bombay

Solicitors:
MESSRS. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.

Bankers:
BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY

Auditors:
MESSRS. FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT & Co.
INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS.

Managing Agents:
MESSRS. JUGATRAM & COMPANY.

Registered Office:
902, MAHIM AGAR, (ELPHINSTONE ROAD), BOMBAY.
BRANCH OFFICE (TEMPORARY).
OLD MAHAJAN WADY, KALBADEVI ROAD.

PROSPECTUS.

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works is not a new venture. It is the metamorphosis of a thoroughly worked up Industry manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines on a very large and profitable scale, and selling the same throughout the whole of India and elsewhere for the last ten years. It has answered its critics by making these preparations on a Standard basis, of Reliable Efficacy, of Moderate Price, ALL with Modern Machinery, and earned a name for "Purity and Strength."

During the last Influenza Epidemic, while the English medicines were being sold at fancy prices, the Zandu preparations were in unusual demand and were sold at usual prices; and it was a real surprise to Practitioners of Western Science, who had to use Ayurvedic preparations in the absence of English ones, that these "Empiric" Ayurvedic medicines really produced wonderful results.

This concern has obtained Gold Medals and First Class Certificates at the All-India Ayurvedic Exhibitions held at Calcutta, Madras, Poona and elsewhere; also a Silver Medal at an Exhibition held by Practitioners of Western Science. Moreover, its preparations have been very highly spoken of by the leading Physicians of Bengal, Madras and Northern India.

There is ample scope for selling these preparations in India itself, the demand not being satisfied to its full extent. Under the new scheme, more machinery would be ordered out to meet the successive demands of these places. The Promoters are fully confident that with the aid of new machinery, the Company would be able to supply the already existing demand for Ayurvedic preparations.

The new Company will have the benefit of the vast experience of the present Workers, who have consented to work as Managing Agents.

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works have been able to sell their preparations during the last Three Years as under:—

1916 Rs. 90,855; 1917 1,09,144; 1918 Rs. 1,42,910; and have made during these years an average profit on Capital of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will buy over the going concern of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works and will carry on and expand on larger scale business of manufacturing Indian and other medicines, and will establish Branches and Agencies for selling its preparations throughout India and elsewhere, and will do every other thing in relation to the manufacturing and selling the preparations.

Though the prices of Machinery have increased by nearly three hundred per cent. the Vendor has consented to accept actual cost price of the machinery and stores, as also of the stock. Thus the purchase price of the said business of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Work as a going concern has been estimated by the Vendor, who is also a member of the Agents' Firm, at Rupees 1,10,000 or thereabouts, including Rupees 40,000 to be paid to the Vendor as a Good Will. The amount of purchase will, however, be finally fixed by the Directors after taking stock, and determining the valuation as aforesaid. The said amount will be paid and satisfied as follows:—

Rs. 65,000 worth of Shares as fully paid to the Vendor and the Balance in Cash.

The remuneration of the said Firm as Managing Agents will be:—

(a) A fixed remuneration of Rs. 2,000 (Two thousand) per annum
(b) A Commission on net Profits as under:—
When the Company makes a Net Profit of—
6 per cent. the Firm will get 12½ per cent. on Net Profits. (i.e. ⅛ ths.)
8 per cent. the Firm will get 15 per cent. on Net Profits.
10 per cent. the Firm will get 17 per cent. on Net Profits.
12 per cent. the Firm will get 20 per cent. on Net Profits.
15 per cent. and over will get 25 per cent. on Net Profits, (i.e., ¼ of the net profits.)

(c) Besides the above, the Company will pay Rs. 5,000 - per annum to Mr. Jugatram S. Vaidya, the senior member of the Agents' Firm, as an Expert.

(1) The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees two thousand.

(2) The remuneration of every Director shall be Rupees thirty for every Meeting of the Board attended by him.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 25 per cent. of the Capital being subscribed.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rupees seven thousand five hundred.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate not exceeding one and a half per cent. on the issued Capital of the Company.

Mr. Jugatram S. Vaidya, one of the Directors, is the Vendor, as also a member of the Agents' Firm.

Applications for shares to be made on the Forms accompanying the Prospectus and forwarded with a remittance of Rupees ten per Share to the above address.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

Dated this 11th day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PROPOSED

Steam Ship Co.

...TS.

...our abovenoted application, we have to thank you for the con-...d for having applied for shares in a scheme while it was still under ...ore we had issued any prospectus.

...cheme on the basis of an estimate which is as follows :—

...her of 7,800 tons newly built which was offered to us at Rs. 22,00,000.

...ME.

...s Cargo from Calcutta ...o Rangoon @ Rs. 12 ...per ton.
...o days .. Rs. 84,000
...10 days .. ,, 42,000
Rs. 1,26,000

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Captain	1,000
Chief Officer	500
Second Officer	400
Third ,,	300
2 Quarter Masters	300
Chief Engineer	1,000
2nd ,,	500
3rd ,,	400
60 Lascars	1,800
Food	2,400
Coal Steaming time 18 days 35 tons daily × Rs. 12 per ton	7,560
Port Charges in tour × Rs. 9,000 per voyage	13,500
Depreciation × 1 % per month	22,000
Insurance × ¼ % per month	5,500
Managing Agents Commission	6,300
Charterer's Commission	3,150
Sundries, Stores Loading Unloading, etc.	2,550
	Rs.. 69,160
Say further	,, 840
	Rs. 70,000
Net (Monthly)	,, 56,000
	11 Month
	Rs. 6,16,000.

From the above you will find that there was a prospect of a 30 % return on the business.

Since then, however, the position (contrary to our expectation) has changed so suddenly that we are in doubt. regarding the future prospect of the Company. The average pre-war rate of freight from Calcutta to Rangoon was Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per ton, and during the war it rose to Rs. 15 per ton. During October last we were sure of getting one steamer fixed on 1 year contract at Rs. 12 per ton, but now it has already fallen down to Rs. 10 per ton and there is a further downward tendency.

Similarly the freight to England rose from 17s. to about 400s. per ton. In October last it was about 175s. It has already fallen to 135s. per ton and the tendency is for still lower rates.

In these circumstances, after giving the matter a thorough consideration, we have decided for, amongst others, the following reasons to definitely abandon the idea of floating a Steam Ship Company at this stage :—

(1) Expert opinion is unanimous that the existing tonnage in the world is sufficient for the requirements for its sea-borne trade. The large amount of tonnage under construction, in the various shipping yards of the world now free from Government control, and the large number of ships locked up for military requirements, will cause a slump in the freight market signs of which are already manifesting themselves.

(2) The price of steamers has risen to such an extent that it must of necessity come down considerably after some time, in which event a large percentage (possibly 50 %) of the price of steamers now purchased will have to be written off for depreciation, thus making it well nigh impossible for new concerns to successfully compete with the old Companies which acquired their steamers at much lower prices and which have large Reserve Funds. to rely upon—and it is practically certain that this will occur before the steamers that may now be purchased can earn any appreciable portion of such percentage by way of profit.

(3) Due to labour troubles it now takes a longer period for a ship to load and unload goods and therefore it would take a ship a longer period than formerly— at least by 25 per cent—to complete a voyage to a foreign country.

(4) By reason of higher wages and a rise in the prices of stores, etc., the expenses have been increased.

We have no intention, however, of minimising the importance of every country having its own mercantile marine of sufficient magnitute to carry its goods. But in these days, when almost all the markets of the world are available to every body, one has got to be very careful in launching new enterprises and must select the proper time for them. Public money should be considered as a sacred trust and it would not be becoming on our part to invest their money in any but the safest undertaking.

In coming to this conclusion, we have taken the best expert advice both in India and England.

We beg to return you herewith the $\frac{\text{Cheque}}{\text{Sum of Rupees}}$ which you sent with the abovequoted application.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,
For Birla Brothers, Ltd.,
G. D. BIRLA,
Managing Agent.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDRASEN SUNDERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a freight broker ..... Deceased.

DAMODAR SUNDERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of December, 1919.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7684

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESARBAI, wife of Chandrasen Sunderdas and daughter of Ratansey Kallianji ..... Deceased.

DAMODAR SUNDERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of December, 1919.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7683

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to WEDNESDAY, the 28th of January, 1920, for the purchase of the following materials :—

Augers, Carpenters, screweyed,	1/4".	120 Nos.
.. .. ..	3/8".	134 Nos.
.. .. ..	1/2".	879 Nos.
.. .. ..	5/16".	25 Nos.
.. .. ..	5/8".	4 Nos.
.. .. ..	3/4".	22 Nos.
.. .. ..	7/8".	209 Nos.
.. .. ..	1".	375 Nos.
.. .. ..	1 3/8".	37 Nos.

Drills, twist, taper shank, high speed, 1 11/16² 670 Nos.
Ditto. do. 1 3/4" 81 No.
Saws, pit, cast steel, 6 1/2ft. long 71 Nos.
Saws, circular, 4ft. dia. by 2in. dia. of spindle hole by 8 gauge 6 Nos.
Ditto. do. 4ft. dia. by 2in. dia. of spindle hole by 9 gauge 5 Nos.
Saws, hack, adjustable, from 5" to 12" 36 Nos.
Bolts, hook, galvanized, with nuts, 3 1/2" by 1/4" 40 gross.
Phosphor, bronze, 3/8". 33 cwts.
Phosphor, bronze, 1/2". 5 cwts.
Phosphor, bronze, 2". 17 cwts.
Phosphor, bronze, 3". 5 cwts.
Tubes, boiler, W. I. lapwelded, 7ft.-4½in. long by 2 1/2in. bore by 2 3/4in. external diameter 26 Nos.
Tubes, brass, 1/2" bore by 5/8" external dia. in ordinary lengths 1 cwt.
.. .. 5/8" bore by 3/4" .. 3 cwt.
.. .. 1 1/4" bore by 1 3/8" .. 1 cwt.
.. Copper, 3/8" bore by 1/2" .. 1 cwt. 2 qr.
.. 3/4" bore by 1/4" .. 3 cwt. 2 qr.
Grind-stones, 10in. dia. with troughs, 30 Nos.
Latches, Japanned, rim, 48 Nos.
Latches, Japanned, "Suffolk", 157 Nos.
Valves, sluice, flanged, 2 1/2" bore, 40 Nos.
Fire extinguishers, "Fyr—Fyter", 76 Nos.
Lifts, "Golightly" for rails, 12 Nos.
Rope, Manilla, 1 1/4" Cir., 39 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1 1/2" Cir., 12 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1 3/4" Cir., 64 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 2 1/4" Cir., 33 cwts.

Offers will be considered for the whole or a portion of the material.

The material can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, on application to the Store-keeper, in charge of the Depot.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, and the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free of charge to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of materials."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A Chowringhee, Calcutta.
7677

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Old Share Certificates Nos. 665 and 705 of the face value of Rs. 1000 each (subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Mfg., Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Thakar Asaram Jagjivandas and Old Share Certificate No. 1609 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 (subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Thakar Chakubhai Girdhar are lost or misplaced, and the undersigned have therefore applied to the Company for duplicates thereof. If any person has, therefore, any claim to the said shares, he must submit it to the company within one month from the date hereof, on the expiration of which period, we shall be entitled respectively to issue the duplicates from the company free from all kinds of claim whatsoever to the said shares.

Ahmedabad dated the 31st December, 1919.
THAKAR ASHARAM JAGJIVAN,
THAKAR CHHAKUBHAI GIRDHAR.
7678

NOTICE

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is some time since Allotment Letters have been posted to the Applicants for shares in the above Company. A few have not yet sent in their allotment money and are requested to send the same along with Allotment Letters without delay. Those who have not received Allotment Letters are requested to communicate to the undersigned.

The Compay has commenced business since beginning of December.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be opened from the 5th January, 1920.

LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
Agents.
320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
7510

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NARAYEN SAKHARAM JAWLE, RAM CHANDRA GANPAT JAWLE and MORESHWAR GAGGONATH JAWLE have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients—All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure situate at Dadar (Kumbharwada) in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,638 square yards or thereabouts together, with the premises standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3649, 3650 and New Survey No. 1/1867 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 3272 (1), (1-B) (2), 3273 (1), (2), (3) and 3274 and Street Nos. 736, 736 (c) 736-A, 737, 737 (A), 737 (B), and 738 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the Kumbhargali, on or towards the North by the properties of P. A. Baptista and others, on or towards the East by the property of the Purchasers and or towards the South by the property of Joseph Fulgencio D'Souza and Ors.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7653

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects :—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co. Cheapest House of NEW REK VI SIBLE, Rebuilt, Second-hand Typewriters and New Portable Machines. Finest Collection of High Grade Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Typewriter Repairs a Speciality. Type-copying work executed neatly, promptly and correctly. Expert Tutors of Typewriting by Touch System, at very Moderate Rates. Do investigate.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater unsbout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC COACHING MORNING CLASSES Commence 12th January. Instruction in English, History, Mathematics, by experienced graduate teachers. Apply, MENON, B.A., Imperial High School, Lamington Road. 7680

ATTEND SHORTHAND LECTURES, morning or evening by GRADUATE shorthand specialist competency guaranteed in three months. Write at once. PRINCIPAL, Shorthand College, c/o Night High School, Girgaum. 7681

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST and an ACCOUNTANT. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7635

WANTED—A qualified and EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER of any community with testimonials. Apply Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7664

WANTED—A competent Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE, efficient in English Correspondence and Typewriting. Good prospects. Apply immediately to MOTILAL KALIANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 7667

WANTED—Experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and TRACERS. Apply to TARAPORVALA AND BHAROOCHA, Architects, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials stating the salary expected. 7634

WANTED—A capable and energetic GENTLEMAN to manage a big concern in Share and Stock business. Must have sound experience of the line and able to attend correspondence, and accounts. Salary Rs. 300 and upwards MANISHANKER M. BHATT, New Share Bazaar. 7685

WANTED—Experienced and energetic OVERSEERS to take charge of building work, arrange material, etc. Pay handsome according to qualifications. Apply sharp Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7628

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Hindu GRADUATE (S. T. C. D. preferred) as Head Master and also an undergraduate for an Anglo Vernacular School. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected to Secretary, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Ghatkopar (G. I. P. Railway). 7979

WANTED.—Experienced CLERKS, knowing shorthand typewriting and general office work good handwriting essential, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 851, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7668

WANTED—Influential SALESMEN to work on Commission for securing orders in building material, such as timber, galvanized sheets, nails, tiles, etc. Handsome commission offered for good business. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7627

WANTED.—A TEACHER for lower classes, including Gujarati. A Matriculate knowing gymnastics and shorthand and typewriting preferred. Boarding and lodging free to one having no objection to Parsi Food. Apply stating age, qualifications, terms, etc., to the PRINCIPAL, PARSI HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani. 7593

POOR CLERKS! How can they improve their prospects? By learning Shorthand. New System. Takes only 24 hours to learn. Money Back Guarantee. Morning, Evening Classes, also Correspondence Course. Send Anna Stamp for particulars. DUTTON'S 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, (1) Girgaon, Bombay. 7662

WANTED.—4 TAP INSPECTORS for looking water supply mains, maintaining and repairing fittings, inspecting house connections, and taking meter readings. Candidates must be properly educated, should have a practical training as a Plaumber's Assistant, or a mechanic in any recognised workshop. Young, energetic men belonging to good class families need only apply to the undersigned before 19th January, 1920. MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 7476

WANTED for Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, MANAGERS well experienced in Export and Import business of over ten years' standing for Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, America, Japan, London. Very handsome pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) to PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY, Khand Bazar, Bombay. 7589

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST with Office experience. Apply personally C. ASHAW and Co., 24, Medows Street. 7586

WANTED—A HINDU SECRETARY for organising and conducting a Social Reform Club. Apply Box, No. 822, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7542

WANTED—A competent HINDOO CLERK wellversed in accounts and correspondence. Apply THE MALBAR HILL AUTOMOBILIST, Krishnabhuvan, 73, Malbar Hill, Bombay. 7603

WANTED—4 TYPISTS and several CLERKS. Good prospects. Previous experience not necessary. Apply to Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7663

WANTED.—Two Office CLERKS with knowledge of Book-keeping and Typewriting. Apply stating salary to Box No. 853, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7672

MASINA HOSPITAL, Bombay.—WANTED two HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS with good knowledge of pharmacy. Apply to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER. 7673

WANTED. — Thoroughly experienced CLERK for English Correspondence and queries. None but smart man need apply. Good salary to good man. Apply Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7682

WANTED AT ONCE—Efficient SHORT-HAND-TYPIST, TYPIST, BILL CLERK and GENERAL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply sharp Box No. 817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7520

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced SHARE TRANSFER and DESPATCH CLERKS and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Share Department, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7659

WANTED—An experienced L.C.E. or B.E. as an ASSISTANT in an Architect's Firm. Apply stating terms and other qualifications to Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7655

WANTED.—Two STEWARDS for a large Hostel in Bombay with knowledge of accounts and store-keeping. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary to Box No. 852, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7671

WANTED—A competent and experienced Gujarati Hindu CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply personally to SECRETARY, Goculdas T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort. 7670

WANTED—English knowing CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, TYPISTS SALESMEN, and CANVASSARS. Good terms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7649

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, religion Sanatan Dharma with Sanskrit, as Superintendent for Sheth Amarchand Madhavji Sorathia Boarding House at Rajkot, with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to HONORARY SECRETARY at Rajkot. 7397

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER to coach up a 3rd standard student in all subjects. Apply personally to Mr. NUSERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR, above Treacher and Co., Cumballa Hill, before 10 a.m. 7599

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MASTER MARINER open to engagement afloat or ashore, over 20 years' experience on the Indian Coast. Calcutta papers please copy. Apply Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7645

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT at earliest opportunity a Solicitor's Managing Clerk with experience of over 10 years. Mercantile concern preferred. Apply Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7625

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 400, Liberal interest and instalments. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7606

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, secondhand 8 feet by 30 feet pressure 180 to 200 in good working order. Write in details, MANOR MILL, NADIAD. 7570

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest rupees fifty thousand to one in motor-business. Projt at least 50 per cent. Apply Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7650

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers in good working order. Write to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED—Spacious ACCOMMODATION for an office near Esplanade or Hornby Row locality, even as Sub-Tenants. Please apply Box No. 854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7674

WANTED Big INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL CONCERNS to know that a long experienced, foreign travelled Indian business gentleman, who can organize, control, and successfully manage any office is open to engagement. Please apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7661

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7316

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted to Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A latest model 4 cylinder CHARRON CAR, run only a month in taxi. Thoroughly overhauled and painted. Apply Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7

FOR SALE—An handsome well-built Silver Grey ARAB HORSE (14-2), six years old. S. K. SUBEDAR, No. 2, Colaba Parade. 7669

FOR SALE—Two WARPING FRAMES with expanding Surface Drum Creel for 510 Bobbins with Glass, Guich Rods. Write to Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7562

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE HORSES, HUNTERS, and POLO PONIES for sale. For further particulars please apply to The COMMANDANT, Bombay Body Guard, Chowpatty, Bombay. 7349

TWO Brand New Ford, five seater CAR FOR SALE. Immediate delivery. Apply to SHRINIWAS KHEMRAJ, Khambata Lane, 7th Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay. 7647

PLOTS OF LAND from 2 to 3 acres at Yerawda, Poona, FOR SALE, suitable for bungalows and cottages. Apply to B. A. WADIA, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 7

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative. Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLES, Henderson, Indian and Rudge, in very good condition and in perfect running order. Apply soon, to Mr. L. D. BATLIBOI, Dady Terrace, Cumballa Hill. 7581

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—L. C. Smith & Bros.' Fcap, Multiplex Hammond. Repairs of all Typewriters. SPECIALISTS L. C. SMITH BROS. Oiling contract undertaken. F. M. BAPTISTA and Co., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 7646

FOR SALE—Two second-hand WARPING FRAMES with stop motion expanding surface Drum (expanding from 4½in. to 6½in.) knocking off motion clock face indicator creel for 510 bobbins with glass guide rods (in English packing). Apply Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7612

WITHOUT good material to work on the most brilliant ideas is worthless. Artists with ideas should get their supplies from us. We guarantee quality and make. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. (8)

WE advertise in order to introduce our Service to YOU. If you want stationery for office or private use of the best quality, come to us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. (8)

FOR SALE.—FIELD PHOTOGRAPHIC SET with Ross Rapid Symmetrical Lens, slides and tripod. All modern movements. Excellent condition. Price moderate. Unique opportunity. For particulars see Prof. SARMANANDA, Jamnastani Building, Opposite Kama Baug, Girgaon. 7

FOR SALE—TREASURE TROVE GOLD COINS of high numismatic value found at Kodur, Nellore District. Paleographically believed to be 1200 years old. Price about Rs. 6-12-0 each but liable to alteration with fluctuations in price of gold. Apply to the MINT MASTER, H. M. Mint, Bombay. 7

FOR SALE—Messrs. Hayard Taylor & Co.'s AERATED WATER MACHINE with Gas Originator and 3½ h.p. OIL ENGINE by Ruston Proctor & Co., complete in thorough working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 824, Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle." 7345

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—A cheap volume of 184 pages. Best guide for your Eng. Texts. "A Companion to 'Pride and Prejudice.' 'Man-B. To-Be King and-Sections.'" prepared by Two Experienced Teachers, forwarded by Dr. Mackichan, sometime Vice-Chancellor of the University, and strongly recommended by all teachers for sure success at exams. Can be had of all BOOKSELLERS or The PROPRIETOR, GLOBE PRINTING WORKS 99, Lamington Road, Grant Road 7

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Colours	160
Oliver No. 5, Brief Size	160
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Fine	210
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Better	220
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 220, Better	240
Remington No. 10, Policy Size	240
Factory Rebuilt Remington No 10, as new	220
Corona Folding No 3 with Case, New	120
Eureka and Multicopy Carbons, both sizes. Tagger and Star Ribbons for all machines. Oils, Oil Cans, Brushes and Erasers.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address :—TYPE EXPERT.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Fine Rs. 100, Brief	110
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt	220
Remington No. 10, Brief, next to New	210
Oliver No. 9, Slightly used	220
Empire No. 1, Portable, Visible	95
Empire No. 2, Visible	140
Gujarati Remington, like new	100
Hammond Typewriter very good types	110
Corona Folding New with Case	75

We repair all Makes of Typewriters. Estimates Free. Best Typewriter and Duplicator supplies stocked. Prices moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
86, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, 436/438 Girgaon Road, Thakurdwar, with electric light and telephone. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 7

TO BE LET—A piece of Open Ground of 1,500 square yards in the possession of the Industrial Chemical Works at Government Gate Road, Parel, behind Morarji Goculdas Mills. See the MANAGER of the Industrial Chemical Works. 7637

TO BE LET—One MOTOR STABLE. Apply KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADASS, Proprietor, Shri Venkateshwar Press, Khambata Lane, 7th Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay. 7

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscription list will close on the 24th January 1920 or earlier, as may be decided by the Directors.
This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital Rs. 30,00,000

Divided into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Issue of 25,000 Shares.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 10 on Application
Rs. 10 on Allotment

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 20 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 10,000 Shares of the issue of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000, which will be allotted in full, 10,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 have been underwritten and 5,000 such Shares will be allotted in full, and the remaining 10,000 Shares of the nominl value of Rs. 10,00,000 are now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co.)
H. H. LAKIN, ESQ., Merchant Bombay (Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Limited.)
JEHANGIR N. GAMADIA, ESQ., Merchant, Bombay.
NANABHAI TALACKCHUND, ESQ., Broker, Bombay.
K. S. RAMSWAMI IYER, ESQ., Merchant, Bombay (Agent, Aurangabad Mills, Limited.)
D. N. SIRUR, ESQ., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. N. Sirur & Co.)

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
THE BANK OF MADRAS, MADRAS AND BANGALORE.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Graham's Building, BOMBAY.
MESSRS. K. S. AIYAR & Co., 89, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, BOMBAY

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. N. SIRUR & COMPANY, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

HENSHAW'S BUILDING, No. 9, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily for the purpose of erecting and establishing in Madras a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill fully equipped with all modern appliances, and of acquiring or erecting Ginning and Pressing Factories in the neighbouring cotton districts.

The Madras Presidency comprises many districts growing good stapled cotton, suitable for spinning fine counts of yarn, and most of the cotton centres are within easy reach of Madras. At the present time far the greater part of this cotton is brought to Bombay for consumption by the local Mills or for export to Europe and Japan.

Madras is situated in a central position and the Presidency is one of the largest consumers of yarn of counts from 20s. and upwards, and also of indigenous piece-goods, which are now mostly supplied from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Mills. The direct sea communication which exists between Madras and Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, moreover, offers additional convenient markets for yarn and piece-goods.

It is proposed at the outset to start the Company's Mill with about 20,000 spindles and 300 looms, making due provision for future extensions.

No difficulty is anticipated in securing a suitable site for the Company's Mill at a reasonable price, and labour is abundant.

The estimated outlay in the erection and equipment of the Mill is Rs. 22,00,000 made up of Rs. 6,00,000 for land and buildings and Rs. 16,00,000 for machinery and plant, thus leaving a sufficient margin for working capital, and in view of the undoubted opening which exists for the development of the Cotton industry in Madras, where the number of Cotton Mills now working is very small, it is believed that a reasonable return upon the Company's capital may safely be expected, even though the present abnormally good times for the Cotton industry cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, and conditions again become what may be termed normal in the light of past experience.

The usual period occupied in the construction of a Cotton Mill is approximately two years, and there is no apparent reason why that period should be exceeded in the present case.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minumum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 15,000 Shares.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

10,000 Shares out of this issue have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of two per cent. on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

AGREEMENTS.

The following Agreements have been entered into :—

(a) An Agreement dated the nineteenth day of December 1919 made between Manilal Chhaganlal Bakshi, Jesingbhai Dayabhai Jivraj Devchand and Ratilal Bhagwandas Gandhi of the first part, Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of the second part and the Company of the third part, whereby the Company adopts the Agreement of the seventeenth day of December 1919, entered into between the said Manilal Chhaganlal Bakshi, Jesingbhai Dayabhai, Jivraj Devchand and Ratilal Bhagwandas Gandhi of the one part and the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of the other part in relation to the beforementioned underwriting, and the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur is discharged from all liability under such Agreement.

(b) An Agreement dated the nineteenth day of December 1919 (being the Agreement referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company made betwen the Company of the one part and Dattatraya Narayan Sirur and Sundrabai Dattatraya Sirur carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the name, style or firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Cmpany of the other part, whereby it is agreed that the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur and Sundrabai Dattatraya Sirur and other the persons or person for the time being constituting the firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company and their successors in business or assigns shall be the Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions appearing in the said Agreement for the term of thrity years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Managing Agents to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Company, such notice to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Managing Agents under this Agreement is fixed at ten per cent upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined, and an allowwance of Rupees One thousand per month.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Mr. D. N. Sirur as a partner in the firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company is interested in the remunerati o to be paid under the foregoing Agreement (b).

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

108. The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-officio Director, a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least Fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees Fifty for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall, from time to time, determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a *bona fide* resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sums as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles and may pay the same.

132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall nclude work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed-sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The Preliminary Expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 30,000 inclusive of underwriting commission but exclusive of brokerage.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the al inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Comany's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, a

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THIS PROSPECT DIRECT TO THE COMPANY'S BABNKERS, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY, OR THE MADRAS OR BANGALORE, TOGETHER WITH A REMITTANCE OF THE AMOUNT OF THE APPLICATION MONEY.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will be co for delivery within eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number o is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payab

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liabl

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Compar Office of the Mysore Mills, Bangalore, or from the Company's Bankers named above.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent in respect of accepted applications bearing bona fi stamps other than applications received from or through the Underwriters.

Dated, Bombay, the nineteenth day of December 1919

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
H. H. LAKIN
JEHANGIR N. GAMADIA
NANABHAI TALACKCHUND
K. S. RAMASWAMI IYER
D N. SIRUR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KHANCHAND alias K. C. MARROTT has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from RAO SAHEB DEVJI ODHAVJI CHHOTANI :—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way inheritance, charge, mortgage, gift, sale, exchange, lien, lease, possession, easement, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Mamlatdar of Salsette and the Notified Area Committee, within fourteen days from the date hereof after the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DTSCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with a storied Bungalow out-houses, privies, stable, wells, Compound, trees, garden etc., situate lying and being in the town of Vile Parle near Andheri on Murzban Road and which Bungalow is known as "Soona Cottage" bearing Notified Area Committee No. 89, in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasuremet 2995 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on the East by the Gore Munder Road, on the West by the Passage to Wadia Hill, on the North by the Property of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban and on the South by the passage to the Wadia Hill and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as particularised below :—

Property situate at Ville Parle (Andheri Muzgaon Road).

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Pahil No.	Pot Hissa No.	Measurement.	Akar. Rs.	as.	ps.
2897-C	211	1-2-3	1-2	..	12¼ Gns.	1	1	0
2898-C	211	non-agricultural Survey No. 211 C	6	..	1¼ Gns.	0	1	4
907 -C	211	,,	3	2	1¼ Gns.	0	0	9
2931-C	212	,,	12	1	4 Gns.	0	3	3
2932-C	212	,,	27	1	3 Gns.	0	2	0

Dated the 10th day of January, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7621

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, RUTTONSHI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and COOVERJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ have contracted to sell the immoveable property a particular description of which is given below to our clients. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof. All claims not made known as hereby required will be considered to have been abandoned and waived and the purchasers will proceed accordingly.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras tenure land or ground (of which 206 square yards or thereabouts is redeemed and freehold) situate, lying and being at Godap Deo Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 22,309 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New Nos. 16589, 13447, Old Survey No. New Survey Nos. 1/36627, 10/3627, together with the messuages tenements bullock stables and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8172 (1) to 8172 (8), Street Nos. 58 and 58A to 58 G. No. 8173 (1) St. No. 60 No. 8173 (2) St. No. 60A No. 8173 (2A) to 8173 (2E), St. Nos. 60AB to 60AF. No. 8173 (3). St. No. 60B. No. 8173 (3A) and (3B), St. Nos. 60BA and 60BB No. 8173 (4). St. No. 60C No. 8173 (4A) and (4B) St. Nos. 60CA and 60 CB Nos. 8174, 8175, St. No. 62-64 Godap Deo Road E Ward No. 8176 St No. 66 and 3-9 Godap Deo and Albert Road E Ward No. 8177 and 8178 St. No. 68 and 70 Godap Deo and Albert Road and E Ward No. 8179 St. No. 72 Godap Deo and Albert Road, all which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the Godap Deo Road, on or towards the West by the New City Mills, on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpokli Cross Lane Road.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7660

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR BEJONJEE BHARUCHA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make th same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold tenure land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1234) One thousand two hundred thirty-four square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 50 of the Improvement Trust Scheme No. 3, West and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7395 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 49 On the West by Dadysett Building on the North by Khetwadi Main Road and on the South by Plot No. 51 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1850 (9) and 1850 (10) and Street Nos. 3H and 3I and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7675 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NOWROJI PESTONJI NARIELWALLA and BAPUJI PESTONJI NARIELWALLA and MERWANJI RUSTOMJI NARIELWALLA, the Trustees of the Narielwalla Agiary, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client DADOBA GOVINDJI NAIK. All persons, having claim or claims, against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoe er are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed with out reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Government Toka tenure containing by admeasurement 546 square yards or threabouts situate at Naigaum Cross Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered along with other land of the Vendors in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 10, Collector's New No. B/15850; Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 2-A/1198, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward No. 6446 (3), and Street No. 13B, Naigum Cross Road and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the vendors leased to Khanderao Anant Joshi, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the property formerly or now of Dinshaw Manekji Dastur and on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7654

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to public that Narayan Govind Mantri of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted and agreed to sell to our clients CHHAGANLAL KAKALDAS and JAMNADAS VITHALDAS also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the property situate at Lower Mahim, on the West side of Old Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, specified in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. All persons having any right claim or demand of what nature or kind so ever in or to the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, easements, inheritance or anywise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Coy., Attorneys for the said purchasers at their Office No. 18, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14th days from the date hereof, otherwise such sale will be completed without reference to such alleged right or claim or demand and he she or they will be precluded therefrom.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the West side of Parbhadevi Road Mahim in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 9—662 New No. 3453, Old Survey No. 609, New Survey No. B/1678 containing by admeasurement by estimation 7400 square yards, with building several sheds, wells and trees standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2543 (4), Street No. 3 C Ward No. 2572 (2), Street No. 57 (a) Ward No. 2599 (6) Street No. 57 E. Ward No. 2599 (3 at 5), Street No. 57 C 57 D Ward No. 2543 (3) Street No. 3 B Ward No. 2143 (5), Street No. 3 D, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by Old Parbhadevi Road on or towards the West by the property of Laxman Mamba on or towards the North by the properties of Bhaskar Ramchandra and Antona Tukaram or on or towards the South by the property of Janardhan Govind

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1920.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
7524 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ARDESHIR HAMAVAND IRANI, BYRAM KHUSHROO IRANI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 254 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger piece consisting of one continuous whole comprising 1,216 square yards) situate, lying and being at Purbhadevi Road Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 477 New No. A/4290, Old Survey No. 588 and New Survey No. A/1680 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2541 (2) and Street No. 6A, Purbhadevi Road and bounded on or towards the East by the Old Purbhadevi Road, on or towards the West and South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Rai Shirinbai, wife of Jamshedji Bomonji Kapadia.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7657

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. ESSUFALLY SHAIK LUKMANJI LOTIA and ESSUFALLY ABDUL HUSEIN LOTIA have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property belonging to Motichand Gnella and Hirachand Mowji. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plot number one of the land and premises demised by the Indenture of Lease of the 6th June, 1899 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house of one compartment standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Cowasji Sorabji Minibeck, on or towards the West by the property of Framji Hormasji Sett, on or towards the North by the property of Dhunjishaw Hormusjshaw Karaka, and on or towards the South by the said Grant Road assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2318 (2) and Street No. 271A.

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house situate, lying and being at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (364 6 9) square yards or thereabouts but on admeasurement found to contain (324 6 9) square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land admeasuring (1790) square yards and registered with the other premises in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 182, 183, 184 New No. 1790, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6988 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2318 to Street No. 271(1).

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRAYAT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7630

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAMBA KHATOON, widow of Joseph Meyer Isaac, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 701 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. nil, New No. 4962, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 9441 and bounded on the East by the Property of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., on the West partly by the property of Goolam Hussein Molubhoy and partly by the property and private Lane of Hormusji Mancherji Cama, on the North by the property of the Fort Press Company and on the Sout hby the said Tamarind Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1980 and Street No. 28-34 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Meeting.
Genl. Meet-
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leeting, 3 p.m.
Reunion per s.s.
nd Colombo w
al Post Office at

STUDENTS' UNION.

s of the above Union
will deliver a public
Present Mill-Strike in
at 2 p.m.

...DRESS TO DR. MACKICHAN,

...eeting of the past and present stu...
...of the Wilson College will be held to-
...day at 6.15 p.m. in the Wilson College Hall
Chowpaty, to present to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, an address in appreciation of his valuable services to the cause of education, on the eve of his departure. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. A. J. Turner will deliver a lecture on "Chemical Principles underlying the Use of Internal Combustion Engine", to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Prof. J. K. McDowell of St. Xavier's College will preside. The lecture will be illustrated with experiments.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. K. Dhurandhar, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the same place, when he will expound Herbert Spencer's First Principles.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"THE CAR OF CHANCE."

When Arnold Baird is informed that his father has bequeathed him only a seven-passenger car and one hundred dollars to be used solely for gasoline and repairs, he still remains cheerful and happy. But the Bennetts have turned against him and forbid their daughter Ruth to have anything further to do with him, encouraging their hold on the public affection. Mott-Smith, a pompous pillar of society, Ruth, however, loathes Mott-Smith and loves Arnold.

Mott-Smith hates Arnold because Ruth's preference for his youth and good looks. A bal masque, a great social affair, is to be given soon. Ruth is going as Pierrette; Mott-Smith as Pierrot; and Mrs. Bennett smiles complacently at the thought of her own cleverness. But Ruth 'phones Arnold to mask as Pierrot and says she will wear a blue ribbon on her arm.

The bal masque is a wonderful success; Ruth and Arnold immediately discover each other and retire to an alcove. Another Pierrette is made prisoner by Mott-Smith, while Mr. and Mrs. Bennett smile and wink at each other. But when twelve o'clock arrives and all unmask, Ruth is found with Arnold.

Arnold has bought a jitney sign, and determines to drive passengers on a regular route in his car. This idea has come to him as an inspiration. Bennett has informed him that when he can command a salary of one hundred thousand dollars a year, he can talk with him about Ruth.

A street car strike is threatened; Bennett is the head of the Consolidated Traction Company. Tom Nolan, leader of the carmen's union, and Israel Heimstone, a labor agitator, outline hasty plans of another sort. After inquiring what Arnold thinks of Bennett, Molan concludes that here is the very man he has been looking for. They strive to Heimstone's, and there make their arrangements to light to strike with a new weapon—the jitney.

Meanwhile, Bennett has made an agreement with Mott-Smith, who is to supply the funds for the strike, and Wanda, his stenographer, is instructed to come to the office that night to draw up the agreement. After Bennett has left, she asks permission to go home, but Mott-Smith intercepts her and they struggle, but she finally succeeds in rushing into the other office and locking the door. While he beats at the door, she frantically 'phones her father, Heimstone, of her predicament and Arnold, who is present, jumps into his car and dashes to her rescue. Arnold kicks down the outer door and enters to find Mott-Smith again struggling with Wanda. The men fight, and Arnold half carries Wanda from the office to his machine, and takes her home.

Ruth and her parents happen to see Arnold assisting Wanda from the building, and the next day Arnold receives a note from Ruth saying that everything is over; she can bear anything, but another woman. Wanda notices his sadness, and learning the cause, goes to Ruth and soon has settled her misgivings.

Arnold has enticed all his fashionable men friends into his project, and they are delighted with the situation. The people enjoy riding in their cars; the money fairly rolls in.

The strike-breakers come, but it doesn't seem to do much good, for though the street cars are running, the town prefers the ease and luxury of the new jitneys.

Three days later, Bennett is plainly told by the directors that he must end the strike. So he sends for Nolan and Heimstone to learn their terms. They tell him that the settlement will have to be made through Mr. Baird. Bennett 'phones Arnold to come to his office, but Arnold replies that he is too busy. Bennett must come to see him. Bennett learns that Arnold's terms are one hundred thousand dollars a year for himself—fifty thousand down, and a six months' vacation in which to spend his honeymoon with Ruth. Mott-Smith as financier of the strike is forced to consent.

The strike is over; the carmen get every demand, and Arnold's "Social Rapid Transit Company" goes out of business that night. When Arnold and Ruth stop at the lawyer's for an order for a tank of gas Osborne hands Arnold a letter written by his father, which is to be given to his son as soon as he becomes something useful, and Arnold reads that his father has willed him his entire fortune.

BANVARD AMERICAN CO., AT EXCELSI R.

The Excelsior Theatre was packed last night when the Banvard American Musical Comedy Company presented their breezy, spicy, "Pot Pourri" programme entitled "School Days." The programme was chock-full of spicy and enjoyable items. The first part of the programme was devoted to vaudeville items, while the second part was devoted to the comical patter and songs of "School Days." The Banvard American Company will shortly be bidding farewell to Bombay after a successful six weeks' season. They will be proceeding to Karachi there to complete their Indian tour. From next Monday, the 12th, there will be an entire repetition of the Company's plays commencing with the "Suffragettes" and changing every night right up till Wednesday, 21st January, on which date there will be a special Farewell Matinee. As this will be the Banvard Company's last appearance in Bombay this year, the Bombay public are advised to grasp this opportunity of seeing them again, once more before they will bid farewell to Bombay. The Booking for the Company is carried on at S. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow in Madhav Bag (C. P. Tank Road.) under the auspices of "The Bombay Humanitarian League, under the presidentship of His Holiness Shankrachharya Shri Raja Rajeshwaresramji Maharaj of Sarada Pith, to express gratitude to the "All-India Moslem League for unanimously passing a resolution to prohibit cow-sacrifice on Bakri-Idd festival and to request the Moslem Community to strictly adhere to this resolution.

Mr. B. G. Tilak is specially invited to attend this meeting.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhavery, acting President of the League, J. J. Vimadalal Solicitor Jamanadas Dwarkadas, K. J. B. Vadia and Harjivan K. Mehta will address the meeting which is open to all. Special seats will be reserved for Ladies.

Mahomedan gentlemen are also welcome.

THE JAILS COMMITTEE.

LT. COL FEARNSIDE'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Jails Committee visited the Coimbatore Jail where they recorded the evidence of Lt. Col. Fearnside, Superintendent of the Jail. In the course of his statement he said that cooking for prisoners ought to be done by them and the distribution of food should be in covered pans. He advocated the construction of dining rooms so that prisoners could eat comfortably in inclement weather. The existing arrangements for medical care and nursing of sick prisoners were not satisfactory. There should be trained orderlies for the medical department.

Lt. Col. Fearnside was of opinion that whipping should be restricted to cases of brutal assault and mutiny. The present system of remission was adequate, popular and led to improved conduct. He thought that all prisoners should receive a uniform diet to prevent discontent inside the jail, and the habitual criminals should be separated from the rest, and not allowed to mix with casual offenders. He disapproved of the present system of deportation to Andamans and he advocted its abolition on considerations of health, morality and economy. The death-rate was high in his time from malaria. He did not approve of the marriage system in the Andamans which helped to breed criminals. The climate was not at all suited for prisoners from the dry and arid parts of India. Financially the system was very expensive as practically all fooodstuffs were imported. The prisoners should be detained in India where the work was far more strenuous, and in addition they could also be better fed and looked after.

MORE OF SINN FEINISM.

THREE MORE POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 9.

Sinn Feiners to-day, attacked three more police barracks in County Cork. The only casualty was one constable wounded. The police patrol was ambushed near Ennistymon, Clare and policemen were wounded by a fusillade, also a doctor who was motoring to visit a patient. Eventually, the police bombed their assailants who bolted.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

PRELIMINARIES COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 9.

The preliminaries governing the British Empire Exhibition in 1921, have been completed.

The Exhbition will probably be held in the Regent's Park. The Imperial, Dominion and Colonial Governments have expressed their approval of an undertaking, which will be on a vast scale involving tremendous organisation which will be set into operation very shortly. His Majesty the King has granted his patronage. The Duke of Argyll has accepted the presidency. Mr. Lloyd George will be President of the Grand Council, and other Cabinet Ministers and distinguished personages will be Vice-Presidents of the Council. The overseas section will include Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Andrew, Dr. Fisher and Sir George Perley. Sir John Taverner, the Secretary, in course of an interview, stated that the exhibition will be the biggest thing ever seen in Great Britain. It is scheduled to last six months, but will probably last two years and may even develop into a permanent showroom for Imperial commerce.

EMPIRE.

Last week "Sealed Orders" was shown to packed houses at this theatre, and "The Price She Paid" will be shown this week. This film is a splendid picturization of the great American Novel by D. G. Phillips, featuring the tremendously popular Mrs. Clara Kimball Young.

If you want your daughter to marry for money don't let her see Clara Kimball Young.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SELECTIONS "BY NEMO."

In the Ascot Plate CALDER VALE will find the distance to his liking, DERSINGHAM will trouble the former, in spite of his weight, CYANITE should place.

For the Sandown Plate BELLE SYME has all along, been consistent and should be so this time, FIRE FINCH and STOP WATCH are old rivals who should run prominently.

For the Newcastle Plate, DECORUM will run well and so should YUAN and FUGLE LADY.

In the Charni Road Plate, ROYAL COURT who has been unfortunate in his last run, will make amends this time QUANTITY and TAJ are good place investments.

FURY looks a good thing in the Tigris Plate, GAZAL and WARMINSTER should be in the picture.

For the Bushire Plate. Div. I. ABOOD, who ran prominently last time has the race at his mercy. YAVAR and AMBUSH should secure the remaining places.

In the 2nd Div. of the same plate NEVERMIND is another candidate who has shown his form and therefore cannot be neglected, PRINCE CHARLIE and JAZZ have place chances.

In the 3rd Div. CENTRY is a certainty, RUDDIGORE and SUGGER are good place investments.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses are left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m., on Thursday, 8th January. First race starts to-day at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Teddle 9-7, Yuan 9-5, Javelin 8-9, Final Proof 8-8, Decorum 8-3, Fugle Lady 8-2, Tarquin 7-11, Dorian 7-9, Saunterer 7-2, Adelaide II 7-1, Gantry 6-7.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250, third, Rs. 750.

Anaiza 9-3, Durban 8-11, Khundil 8-8, Warministers 8-8, Defender 8-6, Four Aces 8-4, Tit Bits 8-2, Innocence 8-1, Gazal 8-0, Resident 8-0, Mechanic 7-13, Fury 7-12, Ferry Boat 7-11, Peacemaker 7-9, Golshan 7-9, Boadmaker 6-7.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Red Prince 9-3, Tit Bits 9-2, Royal Court 8-13, Quantity 8-13, Dowlat 8-12, Zuheir 8-10, Gold King 8-1, Black Hussar 7-13, Investor 7-12, Salsette 7-11, Taj 7-11, Nassau 7-10, Paladin 7-0, Diamond King 7-9, Dandelion 7-6, Angler 7-4, Balloon 7-2.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight). Handocap. Winner Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Yellow Jester 9-5, Miss Rollestone 9-1, Bellicose 9-0, Archer 8-13, Fire Finch 8-8, Kenilworth 8-8, Crushed Glass 8-7, Beckhampton 8-5, Liberty 8-2, Belle Syme 8-1, Cymar 7-13, Owen Roe 7-3, Lemon 7-8, Stop Watch 7-7.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 1½ miles. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Dersingham 9-10, Charcoal 8-9, Cimarron 8-9, Calder Vale 8-5, Thunder 8-4, Penny Pie 8-1, Alali 8-1, Country Lad 7-12, Vallance 7-11, Cheechako 7-9, Cyanite 7-6.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 5 furlongs (on the round course).—Velvet 8-4, Abood 8-12, Towfik 8-12, Harmless 8-12, Yazar 8-4, Ambush 8-8, Clinker 8-8, Banjo 8-8, Bear 8-12, Ashrooff 8-8, Cash Box 7-10, Waterloo 8-0, Decoration 8-4, Adar 8-12, and Dilawar 8-12.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. II.)—Prince Charlie 8-8, Trade Mark 8-4, Jamil 8-4, Honey Suckle 7-10, Dumra 7-10, Arabian Prince 8-4, Sarham 7-6, Mundoob 8-0, Romance 8-12, Heckler 8-12, Jazz 8-8, All Clear 7-6; Vershan 8-4, Sharaban 8-8, and Nevermind 8-4.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div III.)—Sugger 8-8, Ruddigore 8-12, Duke of Sparta 8-12, Fox 8-4) Lord Belmore 8-12; Arvil 8-8; Tilbury 7-2 Kruzal 8-6 Gold Coin 8-4, Centry 8-11, Balance 7-10, Sandow 8-12, Mudlool 8-8 Abadan 8-12 and Mighty Atom 8-0.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING SECOND DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The following are acceptances for the second meeting of the second day:—

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sarfaraz 10-5, Tipster 8-12, Bally Apple 8-3, Miss Twistum 7-7, Submarine II 7-8, Sandbag 7-0.

THE PRINSEP PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Hapton 9-3, Soft Nose 8-12, Tiepin 8-9, Balira 8-7, Mary 8-6, Jack 8-5, Gracefield 8-5, Miss Slasher 8-4, Sunline 8-3, Ystrad 8-3, Cally 8-2, Try All 8-0, Leader 7-12, Kitty O'Hara 7-11, Chert 7-8, Rosemorder 7-11, Carless 7-8, Jaunt 7-8, Lady Myra 7-6.

THE TOLLOGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Irish Field 11-3, Submarine 9-12, Don't Horry 9-0, Isle O' Sky 10-2, Castle Vite 9-7, Sea Lad 9-0, Brandichoc 9-12, Red Lucifer 9-6.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Verge 9-12, Dorania 7-11, Happy Iola 7-1, King's Fare 9-5, Pastime 7-7, Necessity 7-0, Star of India 9-1, Lovebird 7-7.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

First Flier 9-11, Cherry and Black 7-10, Misri Lal 7-0, One 9-9, Double Scotch 7-9, Mareado 7-0, Little Nan 8-0, Giacomi 7-8, Bright Bird 7-0, Gunning 8-0, Senparison 7-8, Marcianus 7-13, Silver Saint 7-5.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Eagle's Nest 9-0, Gold Gainer 8-13, Red Quill 8-12, Green Boy 8-10, Dori 8-7, Simon's Choice 8-5, Bedtime 8-3, Allanbrig 7-11, Bucko 7-9, Vanity Fair 7-5, St. Nathey 7-4.

THE PRINSEP PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Ancient and Modern 9-5, Glencairnie 9-0, Durban 8-12, Bayard 8-11, Too Tired 8-11, Myrian 7-10, Princess Ila 8-9, Milkmaid 8-9, Leading Girl 8-8, Lillie Bridge 8-7, Downey Boy 8-7, Gold Reef 8-7, Nautch Girl 8-0, My Ivy 8-5, Limton 8-5, Devil's Bridge 8-4, Spring Morn 8-0, Declared 7-13, Spartan Child 7-13, Last Spot 7-9.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS IN CALCUTTA.

FUTURE OF INDIAN TARIFF.

VICEROY ON THE LABOUR PROBLEM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The Conference of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce was held here to-day in the Royal Exchange. Delegates from Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi and other commercial centres took part. Besides Lord Chelmsford, there were present Lord Ronaldshay and Sir George Barnes. The Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum, President of the Bengal Chamber, asked the Viceroy to open the Conference and His Excellency in the course of a long speech said:—

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

We promise as you will have seen from a press communique which has been recently issued, altogether to exclude Germans from India for a period of years. We want the Germans as our customers; for I do not suppose the anyone will seriously suggest that we are to do no trade with Germany, a policy of cutting off our nose to spite our face. But we are not prepared at the present time to allow the Germans to handle Indian trade in this country. Many of you I know would go further and would prevent all aliens from engaging in trade of any kind in this country except under license. I think that it will clear the air if I say at once that this is no part of the policy of my Government. I am not going now to discuss here the question of the existing treaties with foreign countries but even if it were practical politics which I do not admit. To insist on all foreigners being licensed to trade would mean, if it meant anything at all, that licenses would be granted in one case and refused in another. A policy of this kind would give rise to inevitable diplomatic difficulties, endless dissensions and complications and to serious danger of retaliation. I am convinced further that any attempt to strangle foreign trade in this way would in the long run be against our best interests. It was not on a foundation of restrictions that the trade of India was built up and it is not through restrictions that it will continue to develop. The welfare of our trade will in future as in the past rest on the initiative and energy of our merchants and our manufacturers, their adaptability to new conditions, their readiness to seize new opportunities and to develop fresh markets.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES.

In connection with the alien problem generally I should like to mention briefly a matter which I understand will form part of deliberations. I refer to the movement in favour of a Registration of Business Names Act on the lines of the English statute. Such Act if applied to India would, I take it, not merely be designed to enable information to be obtained as to the true names of the aliens trading in this country but would cover a wider ground and facilitate obtaining readily information to the real names of the members of any firm trading under an assumed title. A measure of this kind might, I think, make for a general improvement in commercial morality, especially in a country like India where high-sounding titles attract perhaps more attention than they deserve. But I must remind you that the question is an exceedingly thorny one. It is one on which commercial opinion in the United Kingdom was sharply devided for many years and it was only the stress of war and the necessity for obtaining a knowledge about alien traders in the country which eventually enabled a sufficient unanimity of opinion to be obtained for the passing of the English Act.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

I suppose that when the subject of *post bellum* trade policy is discussed many peoples' minds will turn naturally to question of tariff which has as you all well know always been framed on a revenue basis. It has been in theory at any rate a tariff of uniform duties for revenue purposes only and we have traditionally accepted a policy of free trade. No doubt it is possible to find exceptions to this broad statement in some of the items of our tariff and it is certainly true that at least one recent addition to our tariff has been frankly based on grounds of protection. But while this is so we must not shut our eyes to what is going on around us and I would specially direct your attention to expression of opinion in the press and elsewhere not only this country but in the United Kingdom. The fact is that preconceived opinions have been somewhat shaken by the event sof the five years and now-a-days we are not prepared to accept the doctrines of our youth as something sacrosanct invioiable and capable of no exception whatsoever. Take for instance the large question of Imperial Preference. The principle of preferential duties within the Empire has been accepted already in many of the dominions and has recently been inaugurated in the tariff of the United Kingdom. Would it, broadly speaking be to the advantage or to the disadvantage of India to adopt it as part of our settled policy? I am not here going to attempt to answer the question or to prejudico it in any way. It may be said that it has been prejudged already by the rebate on the export duty on hides. With this I do not agree. There were special reasons in that case and those reasons were frankly stated in the Legislative Council last September. In fact I may say that it is not the Government of India's intention to adopt a policy of preference as a general policy without full discussion and full support from emlightened public opinion but let the public be enlightened on the subject and let no one express *a priori* ideas without a close examination of the statistics and of the conditions of trade concerned. I should like to see the subject freely discussed and I believe you, gentlemen, could do a good deal to clarify ideas on the subject by a careful analysis of the effect of preferential duties on the trades in which you are severally interested. To the best of my recollection we invited you to do this some two or three years ago but the replies we received did not reveal that careful examination of the statistics in respect of each different commodity which alone could form the basis of a sound decision. What we want to do is to weigh the advantages and the disadvantages and then strike the balance between the two. I am far from minimising the extreme difficulty and complexity of the subject but a careful examination from the point of view of each of our principal trades ought to result in some tangible conclusion which will enable us to decide which way our interests lie. Of course, it is our interest, that is to say, the interest of India, which we have first to look to, but it would be unwise to take a wholly parochial point of view and in developing the tariff policy of the future we ought to be able to evolve some system which will be to the advantage not of ourselves alone but also of the Empire of which we are a part.

LABOUR IN INDIA.

I see the question of labour on your agenda for discussion and it is I think clear that considerable changes in this field lie before us in the near future. Labour in India has hitherto been almost entirely unorganised and without leaders. Labour has hitherto been cheap but it has also been as a whole greatly lacking in efficiency, with the result that the cost of production has not been able in spite of the cheapness of the labour to compare favourably with the cost of production in the United States of America. If we are to hold our own in competition with the nations of the world we must have increased efficiency and with this end in view those of you who are large employers of labour will, I hope take every step in your power to improve the conditions of the labour you employ, specially with regard to housing. Some of you I know have already done much in this direction and realise to the full that improved conditions of labour are as much to your personal interest as to the interest of the country at large. You all know that an International Conference has just been sitting in Washington and we were asked to send there a single representative of the employers of India and a single representative of the workers. This limited representation made our choice extremely embarassing but I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that the employers were well representated by Mr. A. R. Murrato whose great experience and sound judgment must have proved most valuable to his colleague at the Conference. We had great difficulty also in selecting a representative of the workers. Unions are practically non-existent in India and labour is at present almost entirely unorganised. In these circumstances we chose Mr. Joshi, a members of the Servants of India Society who though not a workman himself has devoted an unselfish life to the furtherance of the interests of the workmen and I feel sure that our choice will have justified itself at the Conference.

A WARM ADMIRER OF THE VICEROY

Mr. F. J. Simpson of the Madras Chamber after thanking His Excellency for his sympathetic address in opening the Conference made a reference to the isolation of His Excellency at Simla and Delhi from the views of the Chambers of Commerce. Although he was surrounded by the best brains India contained he was deprived of personal contact with a great body of his fellow-countrymen. He did not know whether the brains of the representatives of commerce whom His Excellency met at that Conference were equal to the brains of those whom he met at Delhi or Simla, but he hoped that the attendance at that Conference which included such a large body would assure His Excellency how intimate and warm their sympatny was. He did not think it would be out of place for him on behalf of the Chambers represented there to utter a word in reference to the attacks made on His Excellency the Viceroy at the Indian National Congress at Amritsar. (Applause). He did not pretend that His Excellency's policy had commended itself to all of them but when commercial communities fought they fought fairly; they did not hit below the belt. There had been a great deal of that at the last Indian National Congress, and he was sure that every Britisher present apart altogether from the ordinary feelings of loyalty would always rally round the Viceroy or the Governor of the Province. They wanted His Excellency to feel that if they were subjected to things like that, then the Viceroy and the Governor would have a much warmer feeling in their hearts and in their lives. (Applause). He was sure he was speaking for all the Chambers represented, every Britisher and also their Indian brethren present, when he said that they disassociated themselves from those attacks and that they resented them. They wanted the Viceroy to know that he had a warm place in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Lord Selborne had recently said at home that the references to the Viceroy at the Amritsar Congress were not only a disgrace to India but also a disgrace to the people who uttered them. He was glad to find a letter in a Madras paper over the signature of an Indian gentleman, who entirely disassociated himself from the views expressed by the Madras delegates at the Congress.

T. S. AND INDIA.

Last evening Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a public lecture on "The Duty of the Theosophical Society to India" at the Excelsior Theatre when Mr. P. K. Telang presided.

LECTURES ON INDIA.

The Britain and India Association announces that a meeting on India was held under the auspices of the Women's Group of the Ethical Movement and addressed by Miss Tata on "The Political Position of Women in India" and by Mr. R. M. Joshi on "The Political Situation in India." A meeting of the Cheshunt Branch of the Women's Co-operative Guild has also been addressed on "The Present Position in India."

Future meetings include a lecture on December 18th, by Mr. I. N. Thakor to the Guild of Young Citizens.

CHILDREN IN FACTORY.

PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MR. JOSHI'S REPLY TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. N. M. Joshi, representative of Labour in India at the International Labour Conference, at Washington, in supporting the motion to raise the age of employment of children in factories in India from 9 years to 12 years:—

On behalf of the workers in India I rise to support the amendment put before this Conference by Miss Bondfield. I can assure this Conference that it is not a very pleasant task that I have undertaken, namely, that of criticising the attitude of the Government delegates in this Conference of an international character like this. But I have to do my duty towards those people for whom I stand in this Conference. Sir, Mr. Warrington Smyth, from Africa, has placed before you a picture of India from which you are likely to imagine that India is an uncivilized or, at the most, a half-civilized country. But let me request this Conference to remember that India is being governed by the British Parliament for over 100 years, and in some provinces for over 150 years. The British Parliament, than which there is no more democratic governing institution in the world, is responsible for the government of India. And can you believe, if you are told that being under that Government for over 100 years, India could not have made any more progress than that which has been pictured to you by Mr. Warrington Smyth?

I am quite sure the representatives of my Government, as well as the representatives of the British Government here, will not accept the statements made by Mr. Warrington Smyth in defence of the Government of India. Then, I wish also to bring to your notice another fact, namely, that factory legislation is not quite unknown in India. She does not stand on the same footing as China, Siam, or Persia in this respect. We have had for many years some factory legislation which is being improved from period to period. Therefore, when you consider the case of India lay aside from your mind the impression that India is so backward as is depicted to you by Mr. Warrington Smyth and also remember that factory legislation is not new to that country.

At the outset I wish to describe to you what protection is afforded to children by our factory legislation. According to our Factory Act, children under 9 are not allowed to be employed, but children between 9 and 14 can be employed, for seven hours, and in some cases for six hours. My friend, Mr. Chatterjee, calls it light work. Let me remind this Conference that it is going to pass a convention of eight hours a day for adults, and you are asked to accept the statement that in India the climatic conditions are so different that children of 9 can work for six hours, and seven hours, and that should be considered light work.

Now, I shall request you to consider what the amendment is. The amendment is that the age should be raised from 9 to 12. We do not ask, for the present, to apply to India the general convention prohibiting employment of children under 14. We suggest a very moderate application of it. We ask you to allow the workers of India to reach the final goal stage by stage, and we propose to you the first stage as proposed in the amendment.

Then we do not ask you, as you ask in the general convention, to apply this age limit to almost all industries. We ask you to fix this age limit only for those industries which are worked with some mechanical power and in which not less than 10 persons are employed. We also ask you to apply this age limit to certain well-organized occupations, such as railways, mines and docks, where supervision by Government inspectors is very easy.

Now let us see what are the arguments offered before this Conference in opposition to the amendment of Miss Bondfield.

The first and perhaps the most important argument is that in India there is no system of compulsory education and that children will go on the streets if you do not allow them to be employed. I admit there is great force in this argument, but let me tell you again that the picture laid before you by Mr. Warrington Smyth concerning this matter is not true in the least. Let me ask you if there was education anywhere in the world before it was in India? The idea of education is not new to India. Indians were educated, Indians wrote books on most difficult subjects, a thousand years perhaps before any other people began to write books and think of these subjects.

Therefore, the idea of education is not certainly so new to Indians as is depicted to you by my friend, Mr. Warrington Smyth. He said it will take time to educate public opinion in India; without doing that the Government cannot introduce a general system of education there. Let me again tell you that the Government of India is not very much influenced by public opinion in the country. It is to this present day an autocratic or a bureaucratic Government. If the Government means to-morrow to introduce certain legislation in the country, it can do so even if the whole public opinion of the country is opposed to it. Therefore, the argument that the Government waits to educate public opinion holds no water at all. But Indian public opinion as expressed by the educated Indians is not certainly against education. A bill for compulsory education in India was introduced in the legislative council of the country some 10 years ago by Mr. Gokhale and the opposition to it did not come from the educated people of the country, but the opposition came from

(Continued on page 12.)

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

Business communications of every kind (concerning advertisements, subscriptions, change of address, non-delivery or late delivery of paper) should be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR.

Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 10, 1920.

GOVERNMENT AND CHILD LABOUR.

We reproduce elsewhere the full text of Mr. N. M. Joshi's speech at the Washington Conference, delivered on the question of child-labour in India. Mr. Joshi spoke in support of Miss Margaret Bondfield's amendment to the general convention passed by the Conference on the age-limit of children employed in industries. It was resolved by the Conference that children below the age of fourteen should not be employed in factories, but it was recommended, by way of exception, that children in India above the age of twelve should be allowed to be employed. According to the prpesent law, children below the age of nine are forbidden in industrial occupations. Those above nine and below fourteen are classified as "children" and their hours of work are limited to seven. Miss Bondfield's amendment proposed a modification with regard to Indian labour, namely: "Children under 12 should not be employed in factories working with power employing more than twelve persons, in mines and quarries, on railroads and on docks." To this eminently moderate proposal, the representatives of the Government of India and of employers took exception. What they wanted was not the rejection of the proposal, but time to consider; it was the old plea of "next year," "some other time." Mr. Chatterjea argued that the Government of India had no time to consider the provisions of the draft convention and they wanted to feel no sort of obligation regarding the decision of the Conference; they did not want India to be included in the general convention, they would not acccept the reduction of age to twelve as put in the amendment. They pleaded for postponement, and the result was that the representative of Indian Labour had to cross swords with the representatives of Government as well as employers in open Conference. It could not have been a very edifying spectacle, but the blame is entirely Government's, and no one will share the discredit with them.

We congratulate Mr. Joshi on the strong and convincing manner in which he opposed the demand for postponement and insisted on the modification of the age to twelve as the least that is acceptable as an alternative to the inclusion of India in the general convention forbidding the employment in factories of children below the age of fourteen. The Conference in the end adhered to the amendment raising the present age of nine to twelve and we hope the Government of India will gracefully accept the decision as a basis of legislation. No reasonable person will object to any proposal for raising the age of the children working in factories from the infantile limit at which it remains at present. The general sense of mankind as reflected in the decision of the Conference would raise the age to fourteen, while the Government of India are, for the moment, content to put it at nine for Indian children. Clearly the burden was theirs to prove exceptional reasons before the Conference. The number of children who will be eliminated from industrial work by raising the age to twelve is not large and therefore the quantity of labour lost through the reform cannot sway the decision of people who have a sense of proportion. In fact Mr. Chatterjea declared that the opinion of Government would not be influenced by the economic consequences of the reform. What was urged in support of the non-committal or do-nothing attitude of the Government of India consisted of three arguments. The first was that parents would object to the compulsory withdrawal of children from factories where they work and add to the earnings of the family. The objection is greatly exaggerated; and even if such objection exists, it has to be overridden as in other countries. To an objection so commonplace as that, there can be only one answer. Miss Bondfield put it in these words: "We have all had to fight it in our respective countries. I perfectly well remember being mobbed in my own country when I advocated the abolition of half-time in the textile mills. The parents, they said, would never consent to being deprived of the right to work their children when they chose. We don't think it is a purely Eastern argument; we have met it in the West." And after all, when parents realise that the prohibition is in the interests of the health and life-preparation of their children, the opposition will vanish like the bogey which it is.

The second argument of the Government of India was that if children were released, they would stray into the streets in a country like India where there was no compulsory education. The contention was not one the Goevrnment could have advanced with pride. The answer is that the blame is the Government's and that children out of factory work do not necessarily go to the dogs any more than children below nine do at present. The comic part of the contention is that when compulsion is proposed we find opposition on the ground that the labour of children would be lost to the fields of industry and of agriculture. If children are released, that objection to compulsory education from capitalists will disappear. In the course of the Elementary Education Bill debate Mr. Gokhale had to meet the plea even from non-official members. He said: "Certain objections were raised to-day by the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis and the Hon. Mr. Majid to the principle of compulsion. They both thought compulsion was undesirable because if all children were sent to school it would be difficult to get labour. In answer to that I respectfully recommend to them a perusal of the debates in the House of Commons when the Education Act of 1870, was passed; they will find them in the volumes of Hansard. Such objections have always been urged, but, as I said this morning, the mass of people do not live in order to supply labour to those who wish to prosper on it." For the Government of India to speak of the absence of educational facilities as an objection to the raising of the age-limit for factory-children, is a double wrong and we would say, a double disgrace. The third objection of Mr. Chatterjea related to climatic conditions. Tropical conditions, like Oriental psychology in the hands of political reactionaries, may constitute a good stalking horse, but they form no valid justification. Indian children do not exhibit such a precocity of health or endurance as to justify the employment of those of the age of nine in factories for seven hours a day. The plea of the Government of India for postponement becomes entirely incongruous, as Mr. Joshi showed, because none of the objections citions cited by Mr. Chatterjea can vanish in the course of a year. The supposed wrath of parents cannot be exorcised by the gentle arts of the bureaucracy; compulsory education will not come in vogue in the space of twelve months; and lastly officials, omnipotent as they are in many respects, are not likely to work miracles with the climatic conditions of this country. What is wanted is a change in the climatic and other effects that come over the mind of officials serving in India. The resistance of the Government of India to the amendment, on the ground that they never had notice of the draft convention, becomes inexplicable when seen with the three objections we have quoted. As Mr. Joshi pointed out, the Government of India are wont to take quick decisions when they like it. Technicallly, they perhaps did not see a copy of the convention in time, but surely they were expected to have some settled opinion on the question of child-labour, just as they had it in connection with the question of working hours in general. The objection was therefore puerile. The habit of dismissing proposals with a gesture, which is fostered by the conveniences of the Imperial Legislative Council, did not succeed well in the World Conference. Now that the recommendation has been made, we hope the Government will accept it, seeing how the cobweb of objections, with which they were encompassed, was swept away.

"THE DEMOCRAT".

We have great pleasure in drawing attention of the public to the advertisement which appears elsewhere regarding a new evening daily in Bombay to be published by the National Democratic Publishing Company, Limited, which has just been registered. As the prospectus says, "the necessity of an evening English newspaper in Western and Central India, to put before the public the Indian point of view on all matters concerning the welfare of the people has been felt for a long time." And we have no doubt the celerity with which the shares of the new company will be subscribed will be a measure of the intensity with which the need is felt. India, along with the rest of the world, has need of a fundamental change and in the new era, which we are all anxious to begin, journalism will have to play a most important part. In fact, circumstanced as India is at present, whether the immediate future is marred or made will depend in a special degree on the Press, having regard to the potency of its power in moulding and guiding as well as representing public opinion. The responsibility of the Press in regard to the new era is, therefore, the heaviest. That it may discharge its responsibility both efficiently and adequately, two conditions are essential. First, it must be free; second, it must set before itself a high standard of public service. The satisfaction of the first condition is the immediate duty of Government if they are genuinely anxious to act upto the wishes of the King-Emperor, expressed in His Majesty's gracious message. The satisfaction of the other condition is the duty of the Press itself. It is difficult to define exactly what a high standard of public service to the country is. It can be best summed up by saying that it is the standard of a democrat. To define a democrat is, again, a much more difficult task. We may, perhaps, best describe him by saying that he is, mainly, a lover of freedom—social and economic freedom as well as political freedom and, above all, freedom of conscience. Taking the immediate needs of India into a consideration, what is the task of a democrat? To extend the bounds of political liberty of course, is an essential part of it. Not less essential, however, is the removal of those artificial barriers which traditions or superstitions or false religious ideals have placed between one individual and another and against each individual's self-realization. The task of economic emancipation—the liberation of the workers from the thraldom of capitalism—is a task, of course, common to the whole world. But in the field of social emancipation there are problems which are peculiar to India. We can instance only a few for the present. There is first that presented by the great bar sinister of untouchability. This has to be repudiated at once and emphatically. Then comes caste. It has outlived its utility, if any system based on the accident of birth, could ever be said to possess much utility. Lastly, the barriers presented by religion—that is, as religion is practised at present—are the greatest obstacle to the realisation of a democratic Indian nationalism. The existing bans against interdining and intermarriage among Indians are, barring untouchability, the most ridiculous anomaly of the Indian social system. We believe all religions are, in their essence, democratic whatever the practice of their orthodox votaries. We also believe that life would lose much of its interest if they all gave place to one common religious system. But we firmly believe life would be far more interesting and worth living than it is at present, if we all acted on the spirit of religion and on the recognition that our religious beliefs or disbeliefs are purely a personal matter and should on no account be allowed to determine our relations with our fellow-creatures. We have attempted to indicate some of the conditions of the fundamental change that India needs at present. It is a change in the bringing about of which "The Democrat", we hope, will play a useful part. We are especially glad that Mr. Tilak has identified himself with the conduct of the new paper. We are glad because it will give him an opportunity of defining his position with regard to the immediate needs of the social emancipation of the country, in a more adequate manner than he has been able to do hitherto. With the great following that he commands in the country, he will

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Government going to do now?
their answer to the charge made by
Jethmal? Government owe it to Mr.
Jethmal Parsaram, and even more to themselves to make a candid inquiry into the facts of the case and they should hold the officials concerned responsible for putting them into what appears to be a false and unenviable position.

Wanted an Urgent Inquiry.

In other countries it is the time-honoured practice to treat political prisoners differently from ordinary criminals. Mr. Jethmal Parsaram's prison experiences are decidedly no credit to Government. To quote Mr. Jethmal, he was treated worse than an ordinary criminal and was given solitary confinement in addition to hard labour. As a result of the treatment given to him he suffered from tachicardia and the doctor's advice about change of work was disregarded, except temporarily. We draw Sir George Lloyd's personal attention to the sad case of Mr. Jethmal Parsaram. The officials concerned, who constitute obviously a danger to the State, deserve to be sharply reminded of their duties. As Mr. Jethmal said, the prolonged solitary confinement with hard labour coupled with prohibition to utter a single word to anybody is well calculated to drive one mad. Mr. Jethmal, however, came out with his spirit unbroken. But the Government cannot leave matters at this stage. Why was Mr. Jethmal singled out for such punishment? Is it true, as he alleges, that the Hyderabad officials were at the bottom? An exhaustive inquiry is urgently required.

Punished!

Critics are sometimes mistaken for enemies, and newspapers that serve the public interest must be prepared for petulant treatment in return for good-willed criticism. Our relations with the Western India Turf Club have on the whole been cordial and we do not believe that any good sportsman will complain of the comments that appear in our columns as conceived in captious hostility. We, therefore, regret that without provocation, we have to complain of ill-considered treatment at the hands of the Executive. In every corner of the world racing executives are criticised by the public press. As regards racing in Western India, we have been associated with almost all the recent improvements made by the W. I. T. C. in the interests of good sport. We shall go the length of saying that they were introduced from time to time, in Bombay and in Poona, more by the pressure of criticism, than by the spontaneous enthusiasm of the Executive in the matter of healthy innovations. Our complaint is this. Hitherto we enjoyed, with the rest of the Bombay press, the privilege of getting in time information of race-entries, handicaps, horses left-in etc., direct from the Secretary. As we failed to receive them, after the recent criticism which appeared in this journal on the question of handicapping, we wrote to the Secretary, thinking that it was an accidental omission.

Rather Petty!

Mr. E. F. Lance has replied to us and we have no more illusions on the point. He has expressed to us his regret that arrangements cannot be made to send us entries, handicaps and acceptances, and asked us to obtain the same from his office. We appreciate his regret for us, but we want to know what occasion there is for our annoyance and his regret. These little bulletins it was the practice of the Secretary to send to us, and we fail to understand why we have been put on the black-list unless it be on the presumption that we have made ourselves an object of grave displeasure with the Racing Executive. Criticisms on erroneous handicapping appeared in our columns and if the W. I. T. C. thinks it proper to requite us with prinpricks, there is something wrong with their sportsmanship. There is a large code of amenities to be observed between the public press and public institutions, and to evolve punishments by the breach of time-honoured practice shows neither gallant fairplay nor tactical goodwill. The Club is managed by an autocratic body which can flout public criticism without disdaining public patronage. If the reward for candid criticism is a denial of ordinary courtesy, then there is something radically wrong and petty about the management. The Secretary may think that it is a fine way of expressing displeasure by the breaking of diplomatic relations; but we are content to leave the matter to the judgment of the sporting public. We also draw the attention of the Stewards to the matter, as we believe they are not accessories to this peevish piece of infliction.

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... whose retreat is threatened
... It is doubtful if Dutoff will
...o withdraw except into Chinese
... The Reds are rushing back,
...chak's main body which has now prac-
...tically ceased to count as a military factor.
The Red column in the far north of Siberia
has occupied Berezov, four hundred miles
north of Tobolsk. The Bolsheviks who have
entered hitherto neutral Bokhara have
thereby secured direct railway communica-
tion between Trans-Caspia and European
Russia *via* Tashkent and Samara which will
facilitate concentration of troops in Turkes-
tan.

ENORMOOS PROPAGANDA.

With a view to prosecuting far-reaching
designs, the Bolsheviks are striving to bribe
Bokhara and Afghanistan to accept their
new paper currency by large territorial con-
cessions. The Bokharans do not appear to
have assented while friction between the
Bolsheviks and the Afghans is increasing.
Bolshevik designs after the fall of Krasno-
vodsk which is expected shortly to include
the control of the Caspian occupation of
Baku penetration of Persia from South Cas-
pian and rear attack on the volunteer army.
The Bolsheviks also doubtless aim at
direct penetration of Persia via Khorassan
and finally large anti-British move towards
India in conjunction with Afghanistan and
others affected by the Pan-Islamic move-
ment. Swarms of agents are receiving inten-
sive training in propagandism for this pur-
pose. Some have already been sent to Per-
sia and the Caucasus with large supplies of
forged English money.

BOLSHEVISTS AND ESTHONIANS.

ARMISTICE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 9.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communique dated January 3rd states that the armistice began at 10-30 in the morning but the Bolsheviks at noon opened fire against Esthonian workers on the Narva front thus breaking the armistice.

LETTS' OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

PROGRESS TOWARDS DVINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—The official Lett bureau states that the Lett army supported by the right wing of the Polish army has begun an offensive against the Bolshevists in the direction of Dvinsk which is developing favourably. The Letts have reached a point a few killometres from Dvinsk. The operations aim at liberating East Lettland from the Bolshevists.

Dvinsk is the most important economic centre in East Lettland. It is the junction of the Divinsk-Vilna and Warsaw railways and most important for co-operation of the Lett and Polish armies.

JAPANESE HELP FOR KOLTCHAK.

TROOPS RUSHED TO IRKUTSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

NEW YORK.—A telegram from Honolulu says that it is reported from Tokio, that heavy Japanese reinforcements have been rushed to Irkutsk to aid Koltchak's forces.

POLES CAPTURE DVINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 9.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that the Poles have captured Dvinsk.

COLLISION ON PARIS-VERSAILLES RAILWAY.

TWENTY PEOPLE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

PARIS.—Two trains on the Paris-Versailles railway collided to-day at St. Cloud bridge, where only a single line was working owing to the floods. Four coaches were splintered, and twenty people were injured and taken to the hospital.

CABINET AND PEACE.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

MR. MONTAGU TO BE PRESENT AT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

Mr. Lloyd George yesterday presided at the first of a series of Cabinet councils to be held this week for the purpose of settling British attitude towards the outstanding peace conference questions, including the futures of Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Adriatic.

When Mr. Lloyd George goes to Paris, probably on Thursday, he will be accompanied by Lord Curzon and Mr. Montagu and possibly by Mr. Bonar Law. The presence of Mr. Montagu is necessary in connection with the Turkish pdoblems.

LORD ALLENBY LEAVES FOR THE SUDAN.

TO MEET KING HUSSEIN AT JEDDAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

CAIRO.—Lord Allenby left for the Sudan on January 5th, via the Red Sea. He will meet King Hussein at Jeddah.

THE FIUME AND ADRIATIC QUESTIONS.

ITALIAN STATESMEN IN CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

Signors Nitti and Scialoja arrived last night to confer with Mr. Lloyd George for three days regarding the Fiume and Adriatic questions.

REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS

GERMAN DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

BERLIN.—A semi-official statement referring to the Allies' note of January 2nd is issued, asserting that there has been no reinforcement of troops in Upper Silesia during recent months. On the contrary, troops have been withdrawn to East Prussia for the protection of that frontier. The garrison of Upper Silesia is the minimum necessary for the preservation of peace and order.

GERMANS IN INDIA.

"REPATRIATION PROCEEDING STEADILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 9.

In a written reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu says the repatriation of Germans from India is steadily proceeding, and, soon, there will be no Germans left, except those exempted, for very special reasons. The period of exclusion of Germans from India has not yet been finally decided, but it will not be for less than three years.

DEATH OF FAMOUS PHYSICIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Richard Fraser, Physician to the King in Scotland.

DEATH OF LORD CUNLIFFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

The death is announced of Lord Cunliffe.

CONGESTION IN BRITISH PORTS.

CARGOSHIPS DELAYED FOR WEEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

The congestion in the ports continues to be severely felt. It appears that Government cargoes are accumulating in ports instead of being rapidly disposed of. Ships are being delayed for many days in port awaiting discharge. At present eighteen ships are discharging tea in London, and twelve are awaiting their turn in the river. The 'Euripides' which has arrived in Plymouth from Australia with a cargo of eight thousand tons is likely to be detained a fortnight. The 'Ceramic' is still in Plymouth, where she has been a month awaiting discharging berth in London.

COMPENSATION FOR SCAPA FLOW.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY FIXED FOR JAN. 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 9.

PARIS.—An agreement has been definitely reached with the German delegation on the formula for negotiating the delivery of naval material as compensation for the fleet scuttled at Scapa. Nothing now hinders the ratification of the Treaty, and the exchange of ratifications has been fixed for the afternoon of January 10th.

LATAVIAN ARMY JOINS THE POLES.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE ALONG PSKOFF RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

The Lettish press bureau in London learns that the Latvian army has effected a junction with the Poles with whom it is successfully advancing along the Paskoff Railway. The fall of Dvinsk was received with enthusiasm at Riga.

ALLIED AND 'ASSOCIATED' POWERS.

EXPLANATION BY THE 'TEMPS.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

A telegram to the "Times" from Paris says that the "Times" in an inspired statement indicates, that the omission of the world "associated" from the Supreme Council's decisions was due to the fact that the United States' Ambassador in Paris was not empowered to assent to certain decisions, until he had obtained his Government's approval. Otherwise the communiques of the Conference continue to be worded as proceeding from "Allied and Associated Powers."

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S DEPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 9.

The final report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure deals with the Ministry of Shipping. It finds its work as a whole very efficient. The main subject of criticism is expenditure on national shipyards, loss on which must have been very heavy but the stress of war justified the scheme of building fabricated ships on a large scale. There was not sufficient of control expenditure especially during the period preceding the armistice but utmost allowance must be made for the difficulties of the situation. The cost of concrete vessels for which the Shipping Controller was not responsible was much heavier than was anticipated, the cost of a concrete barge averaging £27,500 as compared with £17,000 for a steel barge. The Committee approves the decision of the Ministry to sell shipyards. As regards the work of the Ministry generally the policy of the Controller since the armistice has been to restore shipping very rapidly, to normal commercial conditions, but this is affected by the operations of the Ministry of Food, the Admiralty and the War Office and especially the congestion at ports. Sixty million tons of imports were handled annually before the war without delay and now 40 million tons are handled with difficulty owing to accumulation of Government cargoes.

AMERICAN NAVY ENTERTAINS LORD JELLICOE.

LORD JELLICOE'S PROGRAMME UNCERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

WASHINGTON.—Lord Jellicoe is being entertained to-day at Mr. Daniels' house as a guest of the American Navy. There is a great naval gathering there including naval attraches of Embassies. It is uncertain whether Lord Jellicoe on leaving America will proceed to South Africa or direct to London.

"LOBOUR NOT FIT TO GOVERN AT PRESENT."

"DAILY MAIL'S BELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 9.

Much interest is being taken in Mr. Churchill's statement at Sunderland that Labour is at present not fit to govern.

The "Daily Mail" believes that the declaration is part of the Premier's plan to inaugurate the new Centre Party.

INCREASE IN RLY. RATES.

MEANS ONE FIFTH PENNY INCREASE IN COTTON PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 9.

It is estimated that the increase in the railway rates, which will come into force on January 15th, will mean an increase of .223 pence per pound in the price of cotton goods for export.

SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCES.

TO DEAL WITH VERY MANY MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS.

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER: FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 9.

Earl Birkenhead has accompanied the Premier to Paris. It is stated that the Ministers will be accompanied by a retinue of fifty officials. The inter-Allied conferences will really amount to a second Peace Conference, dealing with many very momentous questions. The inclusion of Earl Birkenhead draws attention to the fact that the questions down for decision include trial of the ex-Kaiser and his accomplices. It is stated in this connection that the British Government adheres to the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George that ex-Kaiser and other guilty persons must be tried. Meanwhile Germany is agitating against the surrendering of war criminals. Berlin is developing a society called "Save your Honour League" and the Berlin Government is being urged to defy the Allies and to tell them to come and fetch the guilty persons. If the Allied do so, surprises are promised. Future of Constantinople is another big question.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

"EVERY INDICATION OF PROLONGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 9.

There is every indication of the prolongation of the Railwaymen's Conference, possibly until January 11. It is now regarded as practically certain that the Government's offer will be referred back to the Negotiating Committee, with instructions to reopen negotiations with Government. Meanwhile the Miners' Federation Executive is sitting in London, considering the question of the new wages demand by miners in consequence of the owners' great profits on exported coal.

CAPT. MATHEWS.

ARRIVES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 9.

The Air Ministry announces that Captain Matthews arrived in Constantinople on December 23rd, from Belgrade, on his way to Bagdad.

ARREST OF JAMES HOEY.

POLICE SUPPLIED WITH MACHINE-GUNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 9.

A prominent Sinn Feiner, James Hoey, has been arrested. The Irish police have been supplied with machine-guns, owing to repeated attacks against them.

WAGES DURING HOLIDAYS.

REFUSED BY MANCHESTER COTTON EMPLOYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 9.

A joint meeting of the cotton employers in Manchester refused the application of half-a-million workers for the payment of wages during holidays.

STRIKE IN THE "PIONEER" PRESS.

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The "Pioneer" issued only one page today also, with the assistance of these men who remained loyally at their post. In an appeal to their readers for forbearance, the banagement state that they were prepared as they always have been prepared to consider in a sympathetic spirit any applications for improved conditions from their work people, but in the present instance they have declined to accede to the demands which were unreasonable in themselves, and which were backed by threats that have now been carried out.

(Continued from column 6.)

paid on the 15th of every month; (8) wages for the strike days to be paid in full or at least half.

Some of the strikers requested the Social Service League to hold a general meeting of the strikers of all the mills in Bombay with a view to bring the dispute to a happy termination.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar complemented the audience for their orderly behaviour in the meeting and also for their peaceful attitude during the days of strike. He exhorted them to keep up the same spirit, and achieve their object strictly by constitutional means.

The Social Service League has decided to hold another meeting of the strikers of mills under the Agency of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., in the Tata Mills Compound to-day at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MILL OPERATIVES' STRIKE.

NO SETTLEMENT YET!

SEWRI OIL AND PETROLEUM WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

The mill operatives' strike continued yesterday without any change in the situation as regards the question of a settlement. It spread in another direction yesterday, the oil and petroleum factories at Sewree being affected. Unfortunately a couple of disturbances took place one at Sewree and the other at Wadala, but the crowds were soon dispersed.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

As previously stated, the strikers are holding nearly half a dozen meetings to-morrow at various places in the mill districts to formulate definite demands. In the meantime, however, some of them are holding preliminary meetings to exchange views and one such meeting was held yesterday in the compound of the Currimbhoy Mills, when resolutions were passed saying among other things that the 50 per cent. increase asked for in addition to the 35 per cent. allowance should be a permanent one on the actual pay and that it should be a ten-hour working day instead of one of twelve. These represent one body of opinion among the workers; for, as mentioned yesterday, some others do not desire to insist that the increase should be a permanent one and would not object to its being given as a compensation allowance It is expected that at the meetings on Sunday all the demands will be put forward in a definite shape, so that the representatives whom they might depute on their behalf, can bring them to the notice of the mill-owners as something definite.

MILLOWNERS' ATTITUDE.

It is stated that some of the mill-owners are in favour of conceding the men's demands but are deterred from granting them on account of an apprehension that it might lead to further troubles in the future. What guarantee is there, some of them enquire, that the men, finding their demands are complied with every time they strike, will not do so in the future? They declare this as a not improbable contingency and would like to have a definite understanding that the operatives would create no trouble and desist from making fresh demands in the future so long as the present prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life do not show a material increase. Their next querry would appear to be: What about lean years when the mills make no profits? They argue that the mills are making good profits at present, but they had very bad years in the past and one cannot be sure that they may not have to pass through similar experience again. They cannot therefore, they add, see their way to make whatever increase they may give now, a permanent one, but can only allow it as compensation for the high prices of food-stuffs, so that in the event of the industry passing through bad years in the future the compensation allowance could be taken off if the prices have at that time reached their normal level. The bulk of opinion among mill-owners appears to be against a 50 per cent. permanent increase being granted.

AWAITING FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The mill-owners, of course, have decided nothing definite as to the reply to be given to the demands and are apparently awaiting what decision the latter arrive at to-morrow's meetings. Similarly it is difficult to learn what precisely are the operatives' demands until they come to a definite decision which they are expected to do to-morrow. On one point however all the workers appear to be unanimous, namely, that whether the increase to be granted is permanent or not, they should have sufficient wages to enable them to maintain themselves and family, and that under no circumstances should there be a working day of more than ten hours. They would have no objection to starting work at the present hours, but are against being kept later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as otherwise, as at present, they cannot reach home before it is dark, and can have no time for recreation most part of the year.

OIL AND PETROLEUM EMPLOYEES DOWN TOOLS.

The employees, numbering about 300, of the Burmah Oil Company Factory, situate at Sewri, came on duty as usual yesterday morning but after a time struck work and left without intimating to the management what their grievances were. From here they went to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Factory, situate in the neighbourhood, throwing stones and creating a disturbance on the way. On approaching the latter factory they shouted out to the men employed in it to come out, which the latter did. Both crowds then proceeded to the Asiatic Petroleum Company Factory, the management of which, apprehending trouble, closed their workshop. The strikers next visited the Standard Oil Company's Factory, the workers of which also joined them. As the men continued throwing stones and creating a disturbance, the Police headquarters were informed, and Mr. Lynch-Blosse, Deputy Commissioner, with mounted police and the military, repaired to the spot and dispersed the crowd.

DISTURBANCE AT WADALA.

Another disturbance took place yesterday afternoon in another part of the city. A gang of about 250 men marched up along the Port Trust Railway near Wadala in the direction of the Chemical Works situated there, and on the way they assaulted two gangs of coolies working on the railway. The latter, however, dispersed their assailants. On information being received mounted police was sent for protection.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

About 1,500 mill-operatives held a meeting in the compound of the Currimbhoy Mills, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Motiwala presiding, when demands were formulated for a permanent increase of 50 per cent. on the actual pay, in addition to the present 35 per cent. grain compensation allowance; a ten-hour working day instead of the present one of twelve hours; full pay for Sundays and holidays; payment of wages on the 15th of every month; payment of the bonus within six days of the resumption of work; and payment for the period of the strike. The meeting also resolved asking the men to resume work if the above demands are accepted and notices announcing acceptance posted on mills.

STRIKE OF SOME MUNICIPAL WORKMEN.

INCREASE OF TWO ANNAS A DAY. DEMANDED.

About two hundred Municipal workmen belonging to the F, and G wards of the Road Department, went on strike yesterday. Enquiries showed that till Thursday evening these men had given no scent of any grievances. On Friday morning they came to their respective Ward Offices but refused to resume work saying that the remuneration they were getting was quite insufficient for their daily necessaries of life. At noon they all came and collected in front of the Municipal Offices to represent their grievances to their Sahib. On asking them our representative was told that at present some of them get 10 annas 3 pies and some 11 annas three pies a day; and that they wanted a general increase of 2 annas a day, on their present wages.

The Municipal Executive Engineer interviewed by our representative said that since the beginning of the war they were given an average increment of 50 per cent. on their wages and that before resorting to strike they had made no proposals about any increment. He was, however, ready to consider their case if they formulated their demands and sent them in regular way instead of taking such foolish steps as striking work.

TRAMWAYMEN'S DEMAND.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S NOTICE.

In connection with the demand of the tram conductors and drivers put forward by them at their Wednesday's meeting the following notice was yesterday posted on a notice board at the Tramway Company's Car-shed at Colaba over the signature of Mr. F. C. Rimington:—

NOTICE TO CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

"Since his return to Bombay the Managing Director has been making enquiries into the prices of food and other necessaries of living as they were when a special allowance was granted in January of last year and as are now. The result of these enquiries will be placed before the Company's Directors at their meeting, next Wednesday, and after that meeting a notice will be issued to the conductors and drivers before the end of next week notifying to them the Directors' decision as to their rates of pay, hours of work, etc.

The Directors have already decided to build more chawls for housing the company's conductors and drivers and the necessary land for this purpose is now being acquired.

(Sd.) F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing-Director."

MR. RIMINGTON INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Rimington, the Managing-Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, interviewed by our representative, said after this notice he did not see any reason why the Tramway Company's employees should follow the example of the mill-operatives. He said the drivers' and conductors' demands had been forwarded to the Board of Directors' with necessary endorsements. He said that the real point at issue was that since the mill-workers and other labourers were clamouring for more pay, it was quite natural that the tramway-men thought there was an opportunity for them to clamour too.

A MEETING OF MILL STRIKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League, a meeting of the strikers of the mills under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., was held yesterday at 9 a.m. More than 1,000 mill-hands were present.

Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, K. J. Dubash and A. V. Thakkar were present on the occasion on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League. After voting Mr. Motiwala to the chair, and explaining to the audience the object of the meeting, the strikers were requested to give a free expression to their grievances which they did unreservedly. Six mill-hands gave vent to their feelings regarding the present situation. Their demands were as under:—

(1) An 85 per cent. allowance; (2) bonus to be paid within 10 days after the termination of the strike; (3) ten hours' duty; (4) one hour recess; (5) mills to be closed on Sundays; (6) full wages to be paid for other holidays; (7) monthly wages to be

(Continued in column 4.)

AHMEDABAD INCIDENTS.

WHY THE MOB LOST CONTROL.

"NO ORGANISATION OR CONSPIRACY BEHIND DISTURBANCES."

RECRUITING AND WAR LOAN.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GUIDER BEFORE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD. Jan. 6.

The first witness to be examined before the Disorders Enquiry Committee was Mr. Nothawala, Inspector C. I. D.

Examined by Lord Hunter, witness said he was at the time of the disturbances, Sub-Inspector of Police. On the 6th April there was *hartal*. A very huge procession marched to the riverside of the Sabarmati. People carried badges with various inscriptions. The badges were indicative of mourning. The crowd was not less than forty or fifty thousand. There were all sorts of people in the crowd. In the evening there was a mass meeting at Manilal Mansions. The public had very vague ideas about Rowlatt Act. They called it "Black Act." Books on Rowlatt Act were circulated. The people were excited. On the 10th April the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest was received. Soon afterwards shops closed, and work came to a standstill. Sugar was distributed in bazaars, and there was a general *hartal*. Witness informed the Dy. Superintendent of Police about it. After mentioning an assault on Mr. Dalal of Victor Cinema, witness said he proceeded to Richey Road, where there was a tumult. The crowd was huge and boisterous. They were molesting people going in "shigrams" and "tongas." The crowd consisted mostly of the Hindus. Subsequently, the Mahomedans and mill-hands joined. The reason for the attack on the Cinema that Mr. Dalal had not observed "Black Sunday" and kept his show open. Witness approached Dr. Kanuga with whom was Mr. Patel. Witness asked them to persuade the crowd to go away. They tried but did not succeed. The crowd was boisterous and would not listen to their advice.

SATYAGRAHIS' ADVICE PACIFIES THE CROWD.

Coming to the Premgate incident, witness said the wounded man was being taken to the hospital and the sight of him infuriated the mob. They almost went mad and threw huge stones and brickbats at witness and other police. The task of the police was very difficult. Dr. Kanuga and Mr. Patel and others tried to pacify the crowd, but to no effect? In the evening, there was a meeting on the riverbed. There were not less than 30,000 people. Prominent Satyagrahis addressed the meeting and its effect was very good. The crowd became more orderly than before. The following morning, witness made a tour of inspection, and saw that business was still closed. Some were trying to open shops, others were persuading them to close. Rumour then was regarding Miss Ansuya's arrest. The mills were not working. Witness got orders to get liquor-shops closed. The attitude of the public towards rioters was sympathetic. The rioters were fed with eatables and treated with drinking water. Witness saw food being taken to rioters in big trays. Witness took Mr. Pratt to Virchand's house. Virchand was a notorious gambler, and father of Bhagat who was instigating the mob at the Cinema. Virchand was rude and impertinent to the Commissioner and told him those who had heard had fed rioters. From what he saw of the crowd's attitude he thought the movement was directed against the British and the Government and British officials. In burning the buildings, they were very careful to select Government buildings. Witness was instrumental in rescuing Bulakhidas on the early morning of the 13th from the temple at Jamalpur.

GOOD EFFECT OF MR. GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

Among the instigators of the mob were a number of people better educated than mill-hands and respectable too. The labour party did not know there were arms in temples. Educated people gave information to the mob Rumour regarding the poisoning of water was given out by educated people, Mr. Gandhi arrived on the 13th and addressed a huge meeting on the 14th. It had a very good effect, and the affairs began to settle down. Looking back now, witness thought the situation was extremely difficult and, without military assistance, could not have been dealt with.

Replying to Justice Rankin, witness said he did not notice any firing on the crowds by the troops under Col. Fraser's order. Armed Police acted boldly and witness had no complaint about their loyalty and fidelity.

NO ANTI-BRITISH OR ANTI-GOVERNMENT FEELING.

Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, witness said he was nine years at Ahmedabad and had known the people very intimately. There was no anti-British or anti-Government feeling and what happened on the 10th, took them by surprise. He could not say definitely if there was any organisation behind the disturbances. He had not materials to suggest one. He could not get any evidence except presumptions and inferences. Mr. Gandhi was a very popular figure among mill-hands. He was looked upon as God. Ben Ansuya was actually worshipped. His humble opinion was Mr. Gandhi's arrest turned the heads of the people and once they lost their heads they did all mischief on the 10th. Mr. Gandhi's arrest and on the 17th Ben Ansuya's rumoured arrest were the direct causes of the trouble. There was no suggestion of organisation or conspiracy. Witness put up a case against shroffs and Bania for feeding the rioters, but it was not proceeded with. By "educated classes" he meant those who could read and write. He had an instance of higher educated class. He did not think mill-hands could read and write. He had only inference from facts.

When witness mentioned some of his facts, Sir C. Setalvad enquired if witness suggested because he had five insufficient reasons those put together would make some good evidence. Witness did not consider his facts insufficient. Witness did not like to answer the question whether Bulakhidas was popular or unpopular.

ARE THERE ANARCHISTS IN AHMEDABAD.

Questioned by Pandit Jagat Narain, witness said there might be anarchists and seditionists in Ahmedabad. Writing on the bridge wall was the work of educated persons. It was in the writing of four or five different persons. He could not say how many anarchists there were in Ahmedabad.

Pandit Jagat Narain closely questioned witness regarding the giving of food and water to rioters. Witness did not say the whole educated people of Ahmedabad sympathised with the rioters. Educated people were not in majority. Witness regarded those who looked good, those who carried and those who arranged as sympathisers.

The Panditji asked if he was applying Section 107 I. P. C. and added there were some who drew water for the mob. (Laughter).

Questioned by Mr. Kemp, witness said he emphasized Keshavlal was a Jain, because Jains would not take life even of the smallest thing.

Pandit Jagat Narain observed Keshavlal might be "Black Jain," meaning, a black sheep among the Jains.

Question by Mr. Jivanlal Desai, witness admitted from Premgate the wounded were taken to the Kanuga dispensary for first aid. Ahmedabad masses took keen interest in politics.

Among other witnesses examined to-day was Mr. Boyd formerly Superintendent of Police and Mr. Shirgaoker, Deputy Superintendent.

MR. GUIDER'S EVIDENCE.

NO CONSPIRACY BEHIND DISTURBANCES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings of Wednesday:—

Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General; C.I.D., was the first witness examined on Wednesday. Examined by Lord Hunter, he spoke to having received telegraphic orders on 14th April from the Inspector-General of Police to take charge of investigations at Ahmedabad. When witness took charge of investigations he found it was not easy to get information from the people. They were not willing to come forward. They were afraid. Besides that there was natural reluctance on the part of Indian witnesses to give evidence in any case. Witness then said, arrests were made on *prima facie* evidence of complicity being obtained against persons. When the first arrests were made it had startling effect on the populace. Mill-hands absconded and mill-owners complained about it. Witness had a meeting with the members of the Millowners' Association and told them that there was no intention of making wholesale arrests and only those actually concerned would be arrested. The Mill-owners' Association published a notice reassuring people in the matter and it had good effect.

THE PROCEDURE.

Coming to the procedure followed witness stated each building burnt was treated as a separate case. 357 people were arrested and 140 released without being brought to trial as evidence against them was considered insufficient. Of 217 people sent up before the First Tribunal 106 were convicted and the rest discharged. These cases, witness added, related to Ahmedabad only. Kaira cases were tried by the Second Tribunal.

One death sentence awarded by the First Tribunal was commuted to transportation for life by the Government. There were 22 cases of transportation for life. In 20 cases there was confiscation of property. In other cases there was rigorous imprisonment from 14 years to eighteen months. There were three cases each from Nadiad and Anand. Witness simply supervised the investigations which were carried out by local officers. One hundred and twenty-three were arrested and 41 released without being brought to trial. Of 82 people put up for trial 17 were convicted and 65 discharged. Two were transported for life and others were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from 10 years to 18 months.

NO REDUCTION OF SENTENCES UNDER ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Justice Rankin asked witness whether under the Royal Proclamation sentences were reduced by Government. Witness replied in the negative. Sentences were not affected by the Royal Proclamation. Accused were charged with waging war, conspiracy to wage war, mischief by fire, murder, etc. There were twenty cases under sections 121 and 121A but no case for sedition or for conspiracy under section 124 before the First Tribunal. Of 141 persons who were not brought to trial, some were released after short period and others were detained for longer time. Others were all committed for trial at the beginning of June. Arrests were made in April. Mr. Guider admitted that cases could not be taken up all at once by court. The period of detention of accused persons varied as the enquiry progressed. The longest period of detention was about a fortnight or three weeks. In some cases after people were placed before the Tribunals cases against them were withdrawn. There were thirteen such cases but witness could not give the number of accused. In those cases detention was for considerably longer time than three weeks. It would be some months before they were released. In one case two accused were retried by the Sessions Judge as it was found the sanction required under the Defence of India Act was not taken. They were sentenced to transportation. Sentence could be appealed against to the High Court. It was only decided in December. Regarding bail about which questions were asked witness said once cases went up before the Tribunals the matter passed under the Tribunal's jurisdiction. No bail was allowed before the Tribunal sat. Applications were made before magistrates. Regular remands were taken by the Police.

WERE THE DISTURBANCES ORGANISED?

Replying to Sir C. Setalvad witness said he took charge of investigations in Ahmedabad on 15th April. He investigated but was unable to find whether there was any organisation or conspiracy behind the disturbances. Witness had before him, Mr. Gandhi's statement. He interviewed Mr. Gandhi on the subject. Mr. Gandhi mentioned to him that some persons had organised the disturbances but would not disclose their names unless he had the consent of the people who gave him those names. Sir C. Setalvad enquired whether notwithstanding, Mr. Gandhi's not helping him witness having that information did not investigate the matter to find out the truth?

Witness said he did but found no evidence to substantiate it. Witness made no report of his investigation. Witness had made a report of his interview with Mr. Gandhi. At Sir Setalvad's instance witness read out the report already wired.

Continuing witness said Mr. Gandhi's hope that guilty people would quietly surrender to the authorities was not fulfilled.

Replying to Mr. Kemp witness said he was in touch with the the conditions in Ahmedabad prior to the riots and made reports to Government.

Mr. Kemp was asking witness how the public feeling came to be excited when Lord Hunter cut him up with the observation that counsel need not go into the matter as the Commtitee had already facts before them. Witness attempted to get assistance in obaining evidence from the members of Mr. Gandhi's Ashram. They admitted to witness that they were present among the rioters but they refused to identify the people concerned as it was against the principles of the Ashram and until they consulted. Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi wired to witness saying not to press the members of his Ashram. Continuing witness said once the decision was arrived at to withdraw, cases no time was lost in moving the Tribunal to discharge the men concerned.

Questioned by Mr. Jivanlal Desai witness admitted the local police and his own staff arrested people. 357 were arrested but four or five hundred more were produced before. There were no cases of the police hauling up people and then letting them off without witness' knowledge. Witness had full confidence in the police. He had a complaint that the police of Ahmedabad made a little business out of it. After investigation, he found that there was no truth in it. In no case was any constable prosecuted for taking money. There were some complaints but in those cases police constables were not involved. Proceeding witness said in the Bank of Bombay firing the members of the Satyagraha Ashram assisted in removing the wounded. He had not heard that pleaders also assisted. Witness had heard Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr. Kanuga and others went to the civil hospital on the 11th but he had not heard that they went through the city, nor did he hear that Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth or Mr. Harilal Desaibhai went through the city that day.

Mr. Guider tried on the whole to belittle the assistance rendered by leading people.

ARRESTS AT VIRAMGAUM.

Questioned regarding arrests at Viramgaum witness said first arrests were made on the 15th April. Among those arrested were one Vice-President of the Municipality, two pleaders, one doctor and several *Mahajans*. They were rich and respectable people. They were arrested by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Bail applications offering security to any limit were registed, though eventually all those persons were released after being detained in custody for months. Witness added he had nothing to do with those arrests. These people remained in jail at Sabarmati and were released without being brought to trial. Witness had heard complaint, regarding the War Loan zoolum in Viramgaum. He did not know if loans were refused. The Avalkarkun who was burnt by the mob had something to do. Witness had not heard complaints about recruiting methods employed by the underling of the Recruiting Department. Subordinate revenue officers assisted the authorities in recruiting. Mr. Bulakhidas was Personal Assistant to the Collector and had something to do with grain control. Judging from newspapers there were complaints about the control. Owing to high prices and scarcity the situation was acute.

NEXT WITNESS.

Next witness examined was Subadar-Major Kennhaiya 97th Infantry, Rai Baha-Bulakhidas retired Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector gave evidence about the attack on his house which was looted during the disturbances.

Questioned by Lord Hunter witness said as a Personal Assistant to the Collector he did his duty. He did not think that there was any reason for attack on his house except that he was an official. If the mob had any reasons he did not know.

Replying to Sir C. Setalvad witness said mill-hands dare not do such things unless they were instigated by educated, intelligent wire-pullers. Witness was so full of wire-puller that he had to be subjected to very close cross-examination on the point. The only reasons he could assign were that his Rao Sahib medal was returned to the Collector by the D. L. O. Bombay, through the Ahmedabad Postmaster and that witness always kept aloof from the people. He could assign no more reasons and he could not tell who engineered the attack on his house. Sir C. Setalvad remarked that inspite of these reasons mill-hands would not take the trouble of going after him for two days an exhibit such bitterness against him.

Asked if it was true, that he was an unpopular officer the spectators burst out into laughter, when Lord Hunter called them to order.

Witness could not say at first whether it was so but said it was for his superior officers to know. On being pressed, however, witness said he thought he was popular. He discharged his duty loyally and conscientiously. He was not unpopular.

And still people were so bitter against you? was Sir C. Setalvad's astonished query.

Continuing witness said he was not unpopular in working the Food Control Department under the Collectors. He could not say if he was in Kaira and other places.

"Your loss, Rai Bahadur, I see, was a very heavy one observed Sir C. Setalvad sympathetically."

"Yes sir," was witness' moving reply.

Pandit Jagat Narain started by saying to witness: "You say you discharged your duties honestly. "Witness interrupting said "I don't say honestly, I said loyally and conscientiously." (Laughter.).

Pundit Jagat Narain accepted witness correction.

Pundit Jagat Narain proceeded to say: "Up to this time, Mr. Chatfield, it appears to me from statements made before the Committee, is a very popular and sympahetic officer. How, was it you his personal assistant, was unpopular?"

Witness made no satisfactory reply.

Questioned by Mr. Desai witness said he did not know what estimate the public had of him. Witness denied that he was rude, impolite and abusive to unfortunate individuals who had to appear before him. He also denied that he was hard in punishing offenders.

Mr. Jivanlal told witness "I dare say you were in the habit of abusing witnesses and clients that came before you."

"No," said witness.

"From all accounts" continued, Mr. Jivanlal, "your public career would lead to great popularity."

"I can't say" was witness' brief answer.

Proceeding witness admitted there were many Indian officials beside himself in Ahmedabad but he could not assign any reason why he alone was singled out for ill-treatment.

EVIDENCE OF TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Raikes, Telegraph Superintendent questioned by Lord Hunter, said very minor injury was done to the Kalupura and telegraph offices. On the 11th the mob passed the witness' office at 9 a.m. They were carrying sticks, etc. and went on towards the Matriculation Examination Pandal. They came back at 11 and set the Telegraph office on fire. The whole place was burnt down except two rooms. The mob rushed the upper floor where the office was situated and set fire. Godowns were also set on fire. Witness sent for a Fire Brigade but it did not come for a long time. Witness stayed in the office with one clerk who joined him later hoping something might be done to save the building.

Witness communicated to Bombay the circumstances and asking for forms, etc., He remained in communication with Bombay all night but the Town lines having been destroyed communication was interrupted. Certain amount of cash was burnt but it was all recovered.

Questioned by Pandit Jagat Narain, Mr. Raikes said on the 10th throughout the day he was in communication with Bombay. Wires were not cut but when the building was destroyed the line was intercepted.

When Mr. Raikes' examination was over, Mr. Kemp mentioned they could get the particulars about wire-cutting from another witness. Lord Hunter said there was some wire-cutting but did not consider it very important for enquiry. After Mr. Brown, Manager, Electric Power House gave his evidence, Lahar, Inter Art Student Gujrat College gave evidence.

Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad witness said no students took part in rioting. Some students might have been out just as he and his friends had been. Lahar did no see any students taking part in instigating the mob and rioting.

After his examination was over the Committee adjourned for lunch.

After lunch, Mr. Tyebji. Executive Engineer and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai gave evidence.

HUNTER COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The Secretary to the Disorders Enquiry Committee has issued the following press communique:—The office of the Committee will close at Ahmedabad on the forenoon of the 12th January and reopen at Bombay on the forenoon of the 13th idem. All communications for the Committee's office may after the 11th instant be addressed to Bombay and after the 24th to Agra Cantonment.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Lt. Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Major W. Ross Stewart, I. M. S. Surgeon and Captain C. Benson, Captain A. F. Lascelles, Captain J. Verney and Lieut. Kenneth Grant R. N. Aides-de-Camp returned from tour his morning.

CHILDREN IN FACTORY.

(Continued from page 9.)

the Government itself. I therefore think that the argument that public opinion must be educated before education is made compulsory need not carry any weight with you at all.

Mr. Chatterjee also said that it was difficult to persuade people to accept education. Let me tell this Conference that in the same India of which this Conference has spoken there are some parts, like Baroda, where compulsory education has been given for several years, and people in those provinces have not rebelled against their Governments. Therefore, we need not consider very much the objection that people in India will object to compulsory education being introduced.

Sir, there is no doubt that you cannot educate a vast country like India within one year. I admit that, and therefore I ask you, what is the use of waiting for one year when we know full well that you cannot introduce a general system of compulsory education in a vast country like India during such a short period? It will be of no use. If the Government of India could not educate the people during the past century or more, I am quite sure they will not be able to introduce a general system of education within one year. Therefore, I think we shall not gain anything by giving them one year's time. If we think that children of 9 and 10 and 11 should not go to factories and work there for six hours and seven hours, let us raise the age limit and leave it to the Government to find educational facilities for them.

I can give you an additional reason. If we are anxious that Indian children should be educated, then I may tell you that if you once raise the age limit for employment in factories the opposition from at least one section of the opponents of education, namely the capitalists, will melt away at once.

I now leave the argument about education. The second argument against the amendment is that India has got different climatic conditions. I admit we have got more of the sun than in western countries and some other climatic conditions. But are you going to believe that in India children of 9 years of age are as well developed as children of 14 years of age in western countries? Do you think that climate can make such great difference, that children of 9 can be as well developed in India as children of 14 in Europe? I need not say anything about this argument. Only I put it to you whether that is possible.

The Government's argument is that they had no notice. All of you must have received a copy of the supplementary report in which the views of the Government of India are given. That one fact will prove to you that the question was before the Government of India. They considered the question. They sent their views to this Conference, but when the question of raising the age is to be discussed in the Conference we are expected to forget that fact. We must close our eyes to that deport. I admit there was not very long notice, but there was notice to the Government that the question of the employment of children was to be discussed by this Conference. This was known to the Government long ago, and if they were really serious about this question I am quite sure they would have come to certain conclusions. Decisions, even in India, even in a vast country like India, are taken by Government on very vital matters at shorter notice than was given them by this Conference.

Then there is the argument that the draft convention was not before them, but let this Conference remember that we are not considering the general draft convention. The Indian Government knew that the draft convention which was to be sent to them, or which was sent afterwards, was not to be applied to India. The Government of India knew perfectly well that India's case would be considered specially. Perhaps some of you may know that the clause for the special countries was put in the treaty at the suggestion of the Indian representatives at the Peace Conference, and therefore the Government of India knew that the general convention would not be applied to India. They certainly need not have waited for the general convention at all. Their duty was to consider what was best for India and to place those proposals before his Conference. I, therefore, hope that all of you will agree with me when I say that the argument that there was no notice really carries nothing in it. There was notice to the Government of India. They had considered the question. They had sent their views to you. They clearly said there that they were not prepared to do anything in the matter, and then you are asked again to wait. I do not know for what reason. My only guess is, if you will allow me to do so for a while, that they wanted to get a postponement for one year, and, if possible, to get further postponements. Moreover, the Government delegates are likely to accept certain definite proposals as regards the hours of work. Government had time to consider such an intricate question as the hours of work, but they had no notice to consider the simple question of raising the age of children's employment!

We are assured—and I must accept the assurance—that no economic considerations weigh with Government, and perhaps even with the employers in considering the age limit of children in India. Their motive in opposing the raising of the age limit is to safeguard the interests of children. If that is so, I may ask them why they object to the employment of children between 6 and 9? Do they not go in the streets for want of education?

I therefore request this Conference not to wait for one year more. We will not gain anything by waiting, because the education question will not be solved in one year. If you can save the children of 9 and 10 and 11 in India from work for one year, it would be a great benefit to them, and I therefore strongly hope that you will give your serious consideration to this question and will not postpone it for a year, because there will be no advantage in postponing it.

I will only speak one word more. We are told that if this Conference makes a definite suggestion for raising the age limit for children to a definite period, the Government of India may not accept the proposal; but I submit to this Conference that Great Britain has played a very important part in bringing this International Labour Organization into existence, and I am quite sure the Government of India, which is responsible to Great Britain, will not treat a convention passed by this Conference very lightly. As our proposal is very reasonable and modest, we can be sure that the Government of India will be inclined to accept it.

PROPO[illegible]

A communique [illegible] tribution of the [illegible] gislative Assembly on [illegible] of India have provisio[illegible] lows:—

Madras.—General 10; M[illegible] owners, 1; European, 1; Ind[illegible] Total 16.

Bombay.—General 7; Muslim 4; [illegible] 1; Europeans 2; Indian Commerce [illegible] 16.

Bengal.—General 6; Muslim 6; Landow[illegible] 1; Europeans 3; Indian Commerce 1. Total 17.

United Provinces.—General 8; Muslim 6; Landowners 1; European 1. Total 16.

Punjab.—General 3½; Muslim 5; Sikhs 2; Landowners 1. Total 11½.

Bihar and Orissa.—General 6½; Muslims 3; Landowners 1. Total 10½.

Central Provinces.—General 3; Muslim 1; Landowner 1. Total 5.

Assam.—General 2; Muslim 1; European 1. Total 4.

Burma.—General 3; European 1. Total 4.

Total.—General 49; Muslims 29; Sikhs 2; Landowners 7; Europeans 9; Indian Commerce 4. Grand total 100.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

For the Council of State the Government of India propose to provide 34 elected seats distributed as follows:—

Madras.—Generals 4; Muslim 1. Total 5.

Bombay.—General 3; Muslim 1½. Total 4½.

Bengal.—General 3; Muslims 3. Total 6.

United Provinces.—General 3; Muslim 1½. Total 3½.

Punjab.—General 1; Muslim 1½; Sikh 1, total 3½.

Bihar and Orissa.—General 2½; Muslim 1. Total 3½.

Central Provinces.—General 2. Total 2.

Assam.—General 1. Total 1.

Totals.—General 21½; Muslims 9½; Sikhs 1½ Chambers of Commerce.—Bengal and Bombay 2. Grand total 34.

For the Legislative Assembly it is proposed that election should be direct and that the franchises should be so framed as to yield an electorate bearing the same proportion to the provincial electorates as the provincial quota of seats in the Legislative Assembly does to the general and communal elective seats in the Provincial Council.

For the Council of State it is proposed that elections should be direct and that the local Governments should frame the franchises so as to yield an electorate composed of men of wealth and position aggregating about two thousand in the larger provinces who would elect from among their own number.

These proposals are published for the information of all concerned and will be specially communicated to an informal Advisory Committee which it is hoped, is to be instituted shortly for the purpose of consultation upon various questions arising with reference to the Reforms. The proposals represent the result of various attempts to reconcile in comparatively restricted compass the competing claims of the provinces and of interests, and critics are invited before objecting to any particular items, to consider whether any alternative adjustment which they may be disposed to recommend may not be open in other respects to stronger criticism than that which may suggest itself in respect of the proposals as they now stand.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFITS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Adverting to your Leaderette entitled "A Disgraceful Scandal" and Messrs. N. Powell & Co.'s letter of this date, one is at a loss to know why the name of that dangerous Firm of Chemists, that has been struck off Government List, should be shrouded in a mystery, as a good number of people patronise that Firm since it had endangered the lives of many a patriotic soldier that fought for the British Empire. Do Government mean that people other than soldiers are immune from death? Then what on earth prevents Government from publishing the name of that Firm? Is it because it happens to be an English Firm? Government in their circular state that for a certain reason prosecution against the Firm would have failed and taking for granted that it was so, would not the prosecution, though unsuccessful, have been a sufficient warning to the people who would then have decided whether to patronise or bycott that Firm? As it is responsibility for any deaths lies at the door of the Government.—Yours, etc.

VISHWANATHSUTA.

[redacted]

...LES BY AUCTION.

...ESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

...rnment & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
...tioneers and Share Brokers.

...SALE OF 31 BALES DOMESTIC.
...ONDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m.
... MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public
...on at the baling press opposite the gate
...e Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji
...a Market by order of the Agent of the
...raj Baloo Mills Co., and on account and
...the risk of Seth Divanchand Durgadas.
...31 bales each 50 pieces domestic No. 800 22
...nches 44 yards and 8 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gali at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Natvarlal Govindlal:—
10 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings. Eagle Brand, 38in. by 38.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WOOLLEN AND COTTON.
COSTUME AND STRIPE CLOTH.
On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods at the open space opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gali at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market:—
J T 742 S M—45781/80—3 bales woollen and cotton Costume Cloth, inches 30.
J T 903 S M—3/4 2 cases each 25 pieces woollen and cotton stripe, inches 28, yards 40.
J T 902 S M—1/2 2 cases 35 pieces woollen and cotton stripe quality No. 6265. Yards 85/40.
J. T 904 S M—5/7 3 packages of which 11 pieces woollen and cotton stripe, inches 28, yards 40, quality No. 6465.
9 pieces pure woollen plain cloth, inches 31, yards 40/45, quality No. 6344.
2 pieces plain cloth mixture, inches 31, yards 40/45, quality No. 6568.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH INST. AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF FRERE ROAD AND CULLIAN STREET.
On TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 355 and five-ninth square yards and bounded on the North by the Cullian Street, on the South by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the East by the Frere Road and in the trust by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street Nos. 156-162 and are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Mazgvi.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
P.S.—The above property will be sold subject to the being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST JANUARY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBARWADA STREET.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing therein situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern Side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 sq. yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3116 New No. 13012 Old Survey No 1/4457 and New Survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7630 and 7631 and Street No. 245 and (1) and bounded as follows: that is to say on, or towards the East by Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by 2nd Kumbharwada Street on or towards the North by the house of Bapnji Sorabji and on or towards the South by the house of Thucker Jeram Shivji.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
P. S.—The above property shall be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 24TH JANUARY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of a very valuable moveable and immoveable property at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly.
Under the instructions from Messrs. Moticand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees Kesavji Hirji, Ratansi Hirji and Nanji Hirji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing the date 17th December, 1917, between Allarakhia Jivraj of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Allarakhia Jivraj, Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by public auction the following immoveable and moveable properties in the undermentioned two lots on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, LOT NO. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,604 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606. New No. A/13455 New Survey B/3015 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7849 (1) and Street No. 91 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the late Sir Tharia Topan on or towards the South by the property of Rahimbhai Allabhai on or towards the West by the Parel Road and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy Bart.
MOVEABLE PROPERTY LOT NO. 2.
Engine 30 or 40 horse power, four tanks, seven ganas, two iron aras, three pulleys, rotary pump, one crude oil tank three new gani second hand, filter, two small pulleys, machine for cutting cocoanuts, two shaftings, iron tithi, chain, pulley, miscellaneous tools, empty tin boxes about 250, three tin cutters, kabo jam kaplin.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th Jan. 1920.

...inst., at
...TT & Co.,
...their Rooms,
...d piece-goods.
...rrers.
...each 250 envelopes
...f.
... (S.T.)
... tyred victoria.
...er tyred vis-a-vis.
...ber tyred palanquin office
... horse, aged, quiet in harness.
... English machine 14/16 H.P.
...daulette body newly painted new tyres
...nd tabes, machine recently over handed.
...oushion covers all new and in perfect condition. ...

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZERIA STREET.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1732 of 1918, (Khadizabai, widow of Kaji Ali Kaji Dawood vs. Kaji Gulam Varis Ali and others), and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the said Suit on the 2nd September, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will on the day mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property.
LOT NO. VI.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, fronting on the Eastern side of Hoozaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4999, New No. 11203, Old Survey No. 1/2419, New Survey No. 3875, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 221, Street No. 207, containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Hoozaria Street foresaid, on or towards the North by the property of together with the gully for the passage of dirty water lying between this property and the adioining property which gully belong entirely to and forms part of this plot and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji Ismail together with the gully for the passage of dirty water between this property and the property of the said Memon Haji Ismail.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Trebjee Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, GRANT ROAD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jamnadas Purshottam and Kallianji Lalji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jayaram Limbaji Balshroff the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an—Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1919, and made between the said Jayaram Limbaji Balshroff of the one part and the said Jamnadas Purshottam and Kallianji Lalji of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sell by Public Auction on the Premises the following property:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 392 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old No. 449 and 450 New, No. 13959 old survey No. 131 and new survey No. 2/6983 and bounded on the East and North by the property of Kajamali Tyabali on the West by the property of V. K. Parulkar and on the South by the said Foras Road and the Buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 3069, 3070 and 3071 and Street Nos. 225, 227, 229, 227-1 and 2 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,530 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite the Drydock, on account of the underwriters.
Ex. S. S. "Kofuku Maru.
About 345 full pressed bales, high class stapled cotton slightly burnt.
About 3,185 full pressed bales, high class stapled cotton damaged by water.
The above bales have been salved from the recent fire which took place on board the above steamer.
The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, For Bombay.)

SALE OF 150 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—
By order of Fatehchand Khubchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchases Shekh Mahomed Shustri.
Ex. S.S. Courtouen.
150 Egyptain Loaf Sugar each.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be re... at the time of knocking the lot ... purchaser and the balance shall be ... day against Delivery Order.
Goods are lying in the Bonded ...
Bombay, 10th Jan. 1920.
SORABJEE COWAS...

BOMBAY WASHING Co.,

MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
...neer Cleaners
EXPERIENCE.
...y cleaning without aid of ...leaned within two hours ...within six hours, charges ...tanals

REFORMS ACT.

ROAD TO FREEDOM.

MRS. BESANT ON NEED FOR ORGANISED WORK.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), Mrs. Besant delivered a public lecture on "Organisation for Freedom" on Thursday evening, at the Excelsior Theatre, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

In September 1915, said Mrs. Besant, she came to this city to lay before their leaders the suggestion that they should organise in order to win Home Rule. Dadabhai Naoroji approved of the idea, but others thought it was the dream of an impatient idealist. The Home Rule League was then established, and the speaker narrated what happened subsequently. Government did not like their agitation, but they kept on talking about it. Only a few months ago Mr. Lloyd George had publicly stated at Manchester that Britain was pledged to give India Home Rule, and that was the progress they had made since their agitation began. This change was brought about without a revolution. Russia, Poland and many other countries were now the ravaged countries suffering on account of the excesses due to revolutions. All over Europe, the same thing was happening; in Vienna, 80 per cent. of the children were suffering from tuberculosis on account of hunger. The same thing happened in Hungary, and that was what was meant by revolution—a sudden change in the Government.

INDIA PRICE FOR POLITICAL EMANCIPATION.

India had not had to pay in that way, although a great war had been gone through and sacrifices made for the great Commonwealth. But they had to pay the price for political emancipation one way or the other. Mr. Montagu had said that India could have Self-Government as soon as she wished and there was nothing to prevent that. The truth was that there could be no limit set for the advance of a country. The ten years were nothing, they might reach their goal earlier than that even. Some had called the Reform Act as disappointing although that could have been said of the original Report; the truth was that most people had not read the Reform Act properly. People who said that another Rowlatt Act could be passed by the Governor-General had not read the Act properly. For that was not so. The Rowlatt Act could only be compared to *letters de cachet* of the pre-revolutionary period in France. They had a majority of 5 to 2 in the Viceregal Council, and there was the British Parliament after all, which had authority over all. Besides, in future, there would be three Executive Councillors in the Council, and Sir Sankaran Nair had said he would rather be an Executive Councillor than a Minister. Then they had to consider the fact that such a legislation had to pass through the two houses of Parliament, where the instinct of every member was against reactionary legislation; and last of all, there was the King whose sanction was required for such a legislation. To her it was a greater thing for India to be a part of the Commonwealth, herself an equal partner, than to be outside it in danger of an attack by Russia, Japan and other foreign countries. (Hear hear.)

NO THANKS TO LORD SINHA!

It had been stated that the Royal Proclamation setting the prisoners at liberty was not justice, but insult to the innocent men. But there was the law, that when a man was sentenced by a court of law he could be only set at liberty by the King's clemency, for the sentences were legal, although they might not be just. That happened even in England, and there was no help for it. The complaint made against Mr. Montagu in the Joint Committee and Parliament was that he had given more liberty to Indian legislature over Indian Budget than even the British Parliament had over the British Budget. They must also remember that Mr. Montagu had to fight not only in the Parliament but in the British Cabinet against men like Lord Curzon. He was even ready to resign his office for the sake of India, and that was the first time that an Englishman had showed his readiness t oresign and thus ruin his political career for another country. And all along he had been misunderstood by the Indian politicians. All throughout that long struggle the man who stood by Mr. Montagu was an Indian, Lord Sinha. But there was not a word of thanks to him from the Congress; his name had been taken out. That was not the way of warning a man who in exile had done so much for his land of birth, Lord Sinha was a great Indian. (Cheers.)

"GREAT GIFT OF FISCAL POWER."

They had the great gift of fiscal power which would enable them to build up their trade, and industries, and that was the spirit which permeated through the Act, although they knew that Indian might like to adopt protection for the building up of her industries against those of Great Britain. They had now three Indians against one Britain in the Executive Council, and could they not, then do something for their country? They would say that there was the Governor, who was an Englishman generally, but then there was a talk about Lord Sinha coming out as a Governor. Even in the self-Governing colonies the Governor who was generally an Englishman had the power of veto, the Royal prerogative, but that was never exercised when the majority in the country was for a certain thing. The Governor who could not agree with his Counell and "adopt himself," as the Report said, would have to find work for himself somewhere else.

TEACHING CAMPAGIN IN INDIA.

Liberty was won by the struggle of the people to work for what they wanted. If they did not work for power, they could not blame anybody if it were not given them. They were the masters of the Ministers, and they could break them; they could command their Ministers to do what they wanted. The National Home Rule League was going to have bands of teachers and speakers all over the country to teach people how constitutional liberties should be worked. They had still ten months before them, and they were going to organise a campaign all over the country. They had to work for their country, and shake up hat tradition that Government was always against them; the Government was now theirs.

he Reform Act was not complete freedom itelf, but it was the road to freedom, and it as for them to work it out satisfactorily to a omplete success. (Cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas said that there were divergences of opinion all over the country, and it was a well-known fact that Mrs. Besant was not in conformity with the views of the National Congress. But he for one agreed with Mrs. Besant entirely. Everyone had the fullest liberty to express his or her opinions without fear, and that was real freedom and liberty. Mrs. Besant had always fought for them, fought for the liberties of the country, whether she was popular or unpopular. There was so much criticism directed against the Act, that he forwarded it was not properly read and understood by the critics. He was not afraid of any opposition on their part and he stood by his right to say what he thought fit about the Act. If they worked for their liberties judiciously and wisely they would reach their goal in a very short time.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU AND LORD SINHA.

Unfortunately everything was now looked upon with suspicion, and that was a thing to be deprecated for the sake of the country. He had realised, while he was in England on deputation, the anxiety and the work of Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha for India. He had himself criticised their attitude formerly, but he had since apologised for it. Had it not been for them it would have been impossible for them to get the Act, which they had now got. They must all work together and work for the uplift of their mother country, by working the reforms successfully. (Cheers.)

APPEAL TO END DISSENSIONS.

Mr. K. Natarajan, in thanking Mrs. Besant, said they were thankful to her for putting before them the better side of the Reform Act. Although it was an advance on the present conditions, they could not say that there could not have been a greater advance. But now that the Act was there, he appealed to them to end all the disensions in the country. There must always be differences, but let the difference be as few as possible and let them work together for the betterment of the country. He thanked Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jamnadas for the great they both had done for India in England. (Cheers.)

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27 cases Ginttards cocoa in packings of ½ lb. tins and 20 cases Ginttards cocoa in packings of ¼ lb. tins.
1 case "Golden clean" soap.
1 case "Cook's Floral" soap.
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7 cases "Atalanta Toilet" soap.
6 cases "Coad Tar" soap.
2 cases "Coocks Toilet" soap.
20 cases each contg 108 lb. tin plate size 14 x 20.
1 case 300 bundles Russia Brand each bundle contg. 144 yds.
1 case each Elastic
80 boxes each contg. 4 x 36 yds. 144 gross yards.
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By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Kara Varind, traded as Adam Oomer:—
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Bombay, 10th Jan. 1920.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with deep feelings of regret that I read my friend's supplication regarding water-supply in your columns of yesterday's issue. Being a hearty sympathiser I wish to move the following through your medium to the President of the Corporation to issue instructions to the respective deparments under him to take every now and then the possible precaution against inconveniences of the people such as inadequate supply of water and dirts in latrines and so on which in a great way affect the sound constitution of the public. Especially in chawls there is every probability of the people being congested and also as an effect of it there is a vast scope of the prevalence of contamination in heaps. People are suffering under these defects giving way for the deterioration of their health and fall victims to different diseases. Consequently they had no money even at times to pay for the doctor and if at all they have any they have to pay for the medicine. If Municipalities, especially Bombay Municipality which is one of the richest in India do not take interest in immediately remedying the defects of such kind, it is more or less vexatious for the public that it indirectly should create harm while it is within their power to avert them. Water which is the most essential thing if restricted how can they pass on their life with free supply of good ventilation while all round contaminated air pervades on account of improper cleaning of latrines, to effect commotion in the health of the public.
—Yours, etc.
D. VANGARUSAMI.
Bombay, Jan. 6.

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These are the considerations which have prompted us into bringing ou piece-meal this new edition of Protab Babu's Mahabharata. In order to bring the work within the easy reach of every one, the price of the present edition has been made as low as possible. The Mahabharata is not only a great Epic like the Illiad or the Odyssey, but it is also a rich history of the time-old age, it being an invaluable work on Philosophy and Religion, a precious jewel in the store of Politics and Sociology. Indeed, we do net know what it is not.

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EMEMY DEBT.

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DELHI, Jan. 8.

An ordinance is notified by the Government of India to-day which will come into force the day, the peace treaty is ratified. The Ordinance prohibits anyone paying or accepting payment of any enemy debt, nor may anyone interested in such debt have any communication with any other person also interested, under punishment of fine or imprisonment up to three years or both. No legal proceedings may be taken for the recovery of any enemy debt. All property belonging to German nationals or the proceedings of their liquidation shall be cnarged in the first place with the payment of claims due to British nationals in India in respect of property rights and interests including companies and associations in which they are interested in German territory, and debts owed by German nationals, and with payment of compensation, and in addition of claims growing ut of acts committed by German authority from July 31st to August 4th, 1914. Secondly, German property will be charged with claims by British nationals in India regarding property and rights in other enemy countries and thirdly with payments of similar claims to British nationals outside India.

The Ordinance further forbids transferring or dealing in German property and interests covered by this Ordinance, the punishment being the same as for the preceding offence. The prior consent of the Local Government is necessary for the Courts to take cognizance of the offences under the Ordinance.

The future uncertainty respecting the position of enemy property explains why this Ordinance has been issued. By a Royal Proclamation of September 9th 1914 the payment of debts to the enemy was rohibited and enemy property was taken ver. In August 1919 an Order in Coun- l was issued by the Home Government by which a system of clearing houses under the Peace Treaty was set up by which in conjunction with a similar system in Germany enemy debts on both sides would be adjusted. When the peace is at length ratified—the date given is now next week the Royal Proclamation is automatically withdrawn and difficulties would be possible in India without the Treaty of Peace Ordinance now notified which defines the position of enemy debts and property from the ratification until the complete betablishment of Clearing Houses.

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

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Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality*.

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 2-11-19 and 6-11-19 writes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal, Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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THE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The Labour Strike.

One of the biggest events in the industrial and commercial life of this city at present is the gigantic strike of all the workers in the textile industry as a result of which about three hundred thousand people are out of work. This problem is naturally exercising the minds of the mill-owners and the general public and perhaps of the Government too, for, it means an unsettlement of the industrial life of Bombay with its concomitant dangers to the peace and health of the City. The contentions of workers are principally that an increased of fifty per cent. should be immediately granted to them to their wages in addition to the thirty-five per cent. granted last year making eight-five per cent. in all, and that the working day should hence-forward consist of ten hours and not twelve hours as hitherto and that the bonus should be paid to them during this month. On the other hand, mill-owners, though they have not published a statement of their views and have left the whole question to be settled by their Standing Committee, are of opinion, as evidenced from interviews some of them have given, that the workers were not justified in going on strike without their giving an intimation to Mill-Agents of their demands and suggestions. The attitude of the Mill-Agents will most likely be to call upon the labourers to join work and then formulate their demands. The attitude of the labourers will be, "formulate your replies and we shall then join work." One reason for the non-submission of the demands by men to their employers before they went on strike must be that if such a demand is put forward employers will try their best to break the back of the strike, by dealing with the principal men who formulate such demands. Here as everywhere are conflicting interests and a world of struggle and mayhap misery is confronting the opponents and yet the whole of our present day industrial fabric is run on such lines that no immediate compromise appears to be at hand. Civilised and industrial countries of the West are finding it a great difficulty in the way of arriving at a compromise between the employers and the workers which will set at rest all the industrial struggles and bring about an industrial peace. It is not surprising therefore, that situated as we are in this country with Labour unorganised, the difficulty should appear to be all the greater. Owing to lack of organisation it is likely that workmen, though individually they may be feeling keenly all their disabilities and grievances, are not able to have a proper synthesis made out of these and to formulate them in a regular manner for submission to their employers. It is to the interest of both our industrialists and their men to emerge out of this chaos and to arrive at a satisfactory mutual understanding.

Wages and Prices.

The main question on which hinges to a large extent the solution of the whole problem is whether wages have kept pace with the rising prices or whether even with the recent thirty-five per cent. increase in wages prices have leapt up to such a height that workers find it a great difficulty to make both ends meet The number of seers and chhatanks sold for one rupee of rice in the first half of June 1919 was 5—2 at Bombay and 4 at Ahmedabad, the two principal industrial centres. The proportion of Bajri and Juwari which form the staple food of the Ahmedabad working classes for the first half of June was 4 and 5 respectively. As compared with these the prices for the second half of November 1919, the last period for which we have statistics, are 5—11 for rice for Bombay and 4 for rice at Ahmedabad. The price for Juwari at Ahmedabad during the second half of November was five seers for one rupee. The price for Bajri for the same period is not given for Ahmadabad, but for Kaira it was seven seers for a rupee. It must be remembered that during June famine prices were at their climax and even with a favourable monsoon those famine prices have not gone down but show a tendency to rise even more. Take the price of ghee for instance. Ghee was selling recently at even much higher prices than what prevailed during famine times. Not only this, but as was pointed out recently in these columns statistics of prices collated by the Government and published in the Gazette time after time are not several times found to synchronize with things as they are in the bazaar, let alone the fact that a working-man, always under the thumb of his Marwadi, is more often than not literally compelled to pay even higher prices than what an ordinary citizen is required to pay. Take again the instance of rice. The Government statistics may be giving the prices of rice at a controlled rate. It is an open secret that rice at controlled rates was not available in the bazaar at all and that people had to pay much higher for the most ordinary varieties of it. All these different facts and circumstances which press so heavily upon even the upper middle classes and rich classes of people must operate harshly upon working men with their large families and with their hard working day. The last five years with their high prices have visibly reduced the staying capacity of the labourer, and he must be finding it a job to work at the usual rate of twelve hours a day with the reduction in the total quantity of food and nourishing materials for himself and his family. Even with the thirty-five per cent. increase in wages effected last year it is no wonder that working men are finding it more and more difficult everyday to live with that comfort which we should think it is the privilege of every human being to have. This is the principal consideration which should be before the minds of the mill-magnates who are now considering the complex situation before them.

A Reasonable solution possible.

With regard to working hours some of them like Mr. Jamshetjee Ardeshir Wadia and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji have expressed their approval of a ten hours day. If therefore, mill-owners approach the problem from a sympathetic stand point they will find that there is not much difficulty in the way of a reasonable solution if they leave out the question of prestige which will be a spoke in the wheel of any such reapproachment. The issue is confused unfortunately in some quarters by the allegation that it was Mr. Tilak who set fire to the feelings and prejudices of the workers. The wonders why this responsibility is not attached to conveners of the recent Labour Conference which took place after Mr. Tilak's speech to the workers. This is shirking the main issue to bring forward the contention, whenever such an eventuality arises, that it is some outsiders who have played upon the ingenuousness of the working man and his wife and have disturbed the labourers from the otherwise comfortable circumstances in which they were. The present day working man is after and not such a fool as is made out to be. He knows his own interests and that too, pretty well. If he finds that the advice of outsiders is going to land him in a morass, he will be the last man to listen, to it, but the empty stomach especially of his family will be the greatest argument with him, against which will not prevail any appeals and suggestions to him to pitch his demands in a reasonable key. There comes again before him the vision of the high profits which the mills are said to be making at present. the high dividends and the extraordinary earnings made by people on the share and stock exchange through transactions in mill-shares which are credited by all who are in the know with a strong bullish tendency. The question which has already arisen in the West is sure to arise here; what is the workingman, on whom really rests the industrial machine, going to get out of all these profits and dividends and earnings? It may not be, we can well conceive, to the peace of mind of capitalists that such a question should arise. but it is as useless to struggle to throttle it as were the efforts of King Canute to stop the advancing tide, of the sea.

Moving Exhibitions.

The Indian Munitions Board organised a Munitions Exhibit in connection with the Bombay Women's Council's Exhibition in December 1917 which was afterwards moved on to Madras. The work done by that Exhibit served to show that there was a very good scope for moving Exhibitions like this. One may even go further and say that it will have a very good effect on the industrial education of the people if a small show is arranged in say two or three Railway waggons placed under the charge of a Superintendent and moved in the mofussil from Station to Station. Wherever it stops the populace of the village or town may be induced to see the show on payment of a trifling fee and leaflets containing minute discriptions of all the exhibits be distributed amongst them. This would serve to impart industrial knowledge of a useful character to people in the mofussil. Somewhat on these but magnified lines is the scheme being put forward by the Board of Overseas Trade which is organising a British Empire Exhibition and thinks of holding it in two or three principal commercial centres of the Empire every year, much on the lines of the present British Industries Fair. The goods exhibited will go from one show to another so that the utmost publicity will be gained with the minimum expenditure and inconvenience to buyers and merchants generally. It is said that India will be one of the countries where such an exhibition will be held. While such schemes of a far reaching character are being taken up by the British Government, it is a matter of regret that the commercial community here is not fully roused to the educational effects and commercial advantages of an exhibition on a large scale. The exhibition project which has been conceived in Bombay and which is being matured greatly but steadily should claim the support and co-operation of all the sections of our merchants and industrialists. If anything was needed to convince them of the urgent need for holding such an exhibition in Bombay it will be the recent news items cabled by Reuter regarding the manifestations of trade boom in the British Isles in Exhibition movements. India has never had an exhibition on the lines of those held, for instance in San Francisco or Paris But that is no reason why this country should always rest satisfied with mere tin shows, as we may well call the small exhibitions held time after time at different places. One of the main difficulties of our trade and industry is want of imagination. Modern commerce and industry with all their materialism are yet tinged with the glow of millions and people who have wide perspective and broad imagination will be the people who will lead the world in the industrial spheres in future. India has to learn much and to teach much to the rest of the world and this object can best be achieved by an exhibition on a large scale which will show the potentialities of this country both as regards supply and as regards consumption. Excepting a few visionaries there are none who demand the seclusion of this country from the rest of the world. a sort of retiring tendency and a cutting off of all communication in the shape of commercial intercourse with other countries. Even when India becomes, as it is hoped she will in near future, a leading industrial country she will be standing in need of making her purchases from other countries. In fact Great Britain and Japan, though they are two leading industrial countries, have their imports far exceeding their exports. Those countries are the best producers who are the best consumers.

Rouble Notes.

Apropos of the Rouble Note Ordnance the following information in the "Economist" regarding the position of Rouble Notes in Russia and depreciation of money as shown by different tprices at different periods will be found interesting:—

100 Tsar Roubles—640-650 Kerensky.
100 Tsar Roubles—310-315 Duma.
100 Duma Roubles—200-205 Kerensky.
100 Kerensky Roubles—125-130 Soviet.

Tsar Roubles have appreciated considerably of late, for a few months ago. They were worth but fifty per cent. more than Duma Roubles. Depreciation of money is shown by the following prices at different periods in Moscow and a few other places, presumably in Soviet roubles.

Rye Bread	50 per Lb.	20-30
Loaf sugar, Lb. ...	280 per lump	2½
Cheese	260 per Lb	12
Beef	120 per Lb.	30-35
Pork	280 per Lb.	70-80
Fish	130 per Lb.	20-40
Potatoes	12 per Lb.	7-8
Cabbage	8 per Lb.	15
Eggs	165 per dozen	34
Tea	1,600 per Lb.	260-300
Soap	260 per Lb.	25-30
Matches	15 per box	3
Goloshes	1,200 per pair	220-23
Boots ...	1,500 to 5,000 per pair	550-1,000

(Other Commercial next page.)

IF YOUR STOMACH IS OUT OF ORDER TAKE BISURATED MAGNESIA.

If you don't feel just right after eating—if you have that full, distended, uncomfortable feeling—the chances are 100 to 1 that three Bisurated Magnesia Tablets will relieve the pain, discomfort, and distress in less than five minutes. Bisurated Magnesia is readily obtainable from any chemist in both powder and tablet form, and if you will give it a test you will get instant relief. If you eat too fast, too much, too late at night, the food is too rich, or do anything else that usually upsets your stomach, then take three or four tablets of Bisurated Magnesia, or a half teaspoonful of the powder in a little water.

Being a powerful antacid, the Bisurated Magnesia on entering the stomach counteracts the acidity which is the direct cause of your pains and discomforts, and when the neutralising of the acid is complete, fermentation, gaseous accumulation, flatulence, wind, and kindred troubles cease forthwith. Immediate relief is therefore certain, and a trial of Bisurated Magnesia in your own case will be thoroughly justified, and you will have excellent reason to be pleased with the result.

Moreover, you stand to lose nothing by trying Bisurated Magnesia, a binding Guarantee being given with every package which ensures perfect satisfaction or money refunded in full.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Extra Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Ethyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine LFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, BFF Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prim Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R, Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan D
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

SELLING AGENTS:

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Teephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

CANVAS

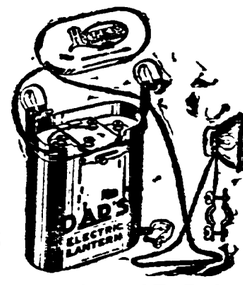
NATURAL WATERPROOF 36"
AND
SUPERIOR NAVY 36"
FIRE HOSE
2" and 2½" dia. Flaxen
Canvas Hose 18 Ply.

ALL ABOVE ARE OF BRITISH MAKE

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC
CYCLE & MOTOR CYCLELAMPS.



These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.

Packing and V. P. charges extra.

One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light. Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

OPERA-GOERS

Start early and see, near the Opera House, Benares Saris, Scarves, Silks, Opera Cloaks, Curios, Brocades at

GUPTA'S

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON:

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan 5th:

			Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool			10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian			1,000
" " Imports			—
Mid. Americans Spot			21.13
Egyptian F. G. F.			50.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.		27.67
	May		25.60
	July		23.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		25.50
	May		—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Jan 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan	25.25— 5
Feb.	26.53— 1
Mar.	26.46—11
April	24.72— 3
May	
June	23.21— 2
July	22.46— 1
Aug.	21.81— 3
Sept.	20.47 + 8
Oct.	20.10 + 6
Nov.	19.70 + 7
Dec.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5th:

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	25.10
Feb.	26.60
Mar.	26.00
April	25.75
May	24.75
June	24.10
July	23.30
Aug.	22.50
Sept.	21.45
Oct.	20.55
Nov.	20.06
Dec.	19.63

Tone of futures:—Steady
" " Spot:—Firm good biz done.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5th

M. G. Bengal Good	18.25
" " Fully Good	19.00
" " Fine	19.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	21.35
" " " Fully Good	22.10
" " " Fine	22.35
" Broach Good	25.10
" " Fully Good	25.35
" " Fine	25.60

AMERICAN MARKETS:

New York, Jan 5th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		25,000
" Exports to Great Britain		53,000
" " to Continent		15,000
Futures at New York March		26.83
" " May		25.40
" " July		23.75
Spot Cotton at New York		29.25
" " Orleans		41.60
Future at New Orleans Jan.		39.80
" " May		101
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10½
Demand Bills		3.78.00
Silver Commercial Bars		121

New York, Jan 7th:

Picture at New York Mar.	26.48

MONEY MARKETS:

London Jan 5th.

Realey 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	76 5/8
" 2 months hence	74 7/8

Rising Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th N. v. 1916.
Discount Rate 3 m/m:

Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	5 5/8
"	5 3/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2
" " " 6 "	5 1/2
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	283
Hongkong Shanghai Banking	£124

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

The home markets continue to advance, particularly in Liverpool where the position has developed great strength. Private advices from Liverpool anticipate some reaction after the recent big advance, but higher prices are looked for eventually. We are still in favour of buying summer months, especially July, in Liverpool, and any reaction should be taken advantage of.

Fluctuations in the local market have been much wider. In the early part of the week the strike of the mill hands in Bombay developed, and caused an easier feeling. Fully good Broach April, May touched Rs. 532 on Saturday last. Later on, heavy and wide-spread rains caused an advance by Tuesday to Rs. 556½. After declining to Rs. 546 on Wednesday morning, the rate advanced to Rs. 562½ on reports of damage to the Broach crop by rains, and on a big Japanese export house buying. Yesterday the highest and lowest quotations were Rs. 563 and Rs. 555½, the market closing at Rs. 559. This morning the Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 558, declined to Rs. 556, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 556½. Closing rates are given below.

A fairly large business has been done in Broach. Calcutta sold freely on the strike news, and the bazaar absorbed offerings. There was a rust to cover when the rains set in, and free sellers did not come but until prices had advanced about Rs. 25. Realization of profits caused a temporary easiness, but prices again advanced on reports of damage to the Broach crop. The actual extent of the damage by the recent rains is not yet know, and is possibly exaggerated, but as the rainfall was heavy some damage must have been done as the crop was in an advanced stage. It is, however, probable that the staple of Broach cotton will be improved by the rains. The near future of the market is uncertain, but we look for higher prices later on.

Ready cotton was very quiet in the early part of the week, but later on an improvement set in. There has been some buying by Japanese houses, and mills have bought quietly but steadily.

Receipts into Bombay continuing heavy. A considerable amount is however, for shipment. At present there are nine steamers loading for Japan. The quantity afloat for Japan is about 60,000 bales, and about 80,000 bales more have been passed out for shipment, and will be shipped within the next week or so.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach		April-May	557
Fully Good Bengal		Jan.	392
Fine Oomras		"	470
Fine Oomras		Mar.	467

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 9th JAN. 1920

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		Jan.	395
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	566
Fine M.G. Oomras		Jan.	417
Fine M.G. Oomras		March	467

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	415	466	390	Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	467	417	467	..	"
Central Provinces No. 1	517	517	467	..	"
" " " 2	567	495	477	..	"
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Jan 9th 6-30 p.m:

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	74 0 0	10 11 0
" " Cawnpore 10-80	74 0 0	10 11 0
" Karachi Bengal	70 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	--
" Cawnpore	17 0 0	--
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 8 0	--
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 0 0
" Thin	16 8 0	17 0 0
Redseed, White 85-15	116 0 0	27 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	115 0 0	--
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	--
" Black	105 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	109 0 0	--
Mowraseed	9 12 0	--
Barley	50 0 0	--
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 4 0
Forward:	Rs. as p.	
Wheat April May	9 9 3	
Linseed May	17 12 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 11/16
Bank Demand	2 3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 9 16
Fcs. Demand	137
American Dollars	227
Hongkong "	222
Shanghai "	307½
Japan "	116½
Singapore "	103

Market Steady

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 8th Jan. 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919 20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	13,767	107,159	39,886
Central India	7,108	34 048	15 053
Barsee and Nugger ..	6,120	52,301	27,235
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	2,080	20,213	10 167
Berar	24 275	170,239	87,415
Central Provinces ..	15,444	53,864	57,443
Total Oomras ..	72 514	447,826	259,188
Dholleras	5,508	22,679	19,186
Broach	83	5,956	11,251
Compta and Dharwar ..	2,538	31,988	39,761
Western-Northerns ..	3,144	33,416	35,128
Bengals (N W Provinces	9,059	82,014	85,922
Bengals (Rajputana ..	1,217	8,690	6,225
Sind-Punjab	16,466	84,870	116,411
Cocanada	282	1,762	3,008
Persian	Nil	505	1,167
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	1,673	13,605	37,030
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	311	8,746	8,243
Total ..	107,704	712,633	661,021

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150°	at Rs.	11 0	0 per case
White Rose	..150°	"	11 0	0 "
Chester ..	..125°	"	10 12	0 "
Monkey ..	..125°	"	9 8	0 "
Monkey Tins	..125°	"	8 2	0 2 Tins
Elephant Tins	..125°	"	7 15	0 "
Elephant Bulk	..125°	"	6 3	0 6 Imp. Gals

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 9,

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3 11/16.
D. D. on London, 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/4 5/8.
D. D. Buying London, 2/4.
D. D. on France, 440.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 490.
T. T. on Japan, 113.
60 D/st Japan, 103.
D. D. on Hongkong, 222.
D. D. on Shanghai, 367/8.
D. D. on Singapore, 100.
D. D. on New York, 229/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan income-tax free, 94/12.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 71.
6 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 100/4.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 69.
6 per cent. Municipal short dated 101.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 89.
3½ per cent. Ready, 60.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The week has been marked by a considerable degree of buoyancy on the Stock Exchange as far as cotton mill shares are concerned and a series of jumpy markets witnessed. The bull campaign has been in full-fledged force this week and "lao, lao" has been the order of the day. Having regard to the trend of sentiment which favours a still higher basis of values, holders have temporarily withdrawn from the market, preferring the waiting game. The result has been a considerable shrinkage of business.

The boom this week started with Central Indias. The Bulls have now been seized with the notion that intrinsically this scrip is worth much more than its present quotation on the market and that whilst other mill securities, not so brilliantly situated are now quoted eight to ten times their face value, Central Indias surely ought to be on a much higher plane. This feeling swayed the market, and keen enquiries ensued; with the result that Central Indias which were available at Rs. 3,540 at the close of last week are now difficult to obtain even at Rs. 4,200.

This sudden and undreamt-of spurt in Central Indias has naturally infused fresh vigour into other mill shares; more prominent among them being Kohinoors, Swadeshis and Bombay Dyeings which record a further sensational rise.

The tone of the market at the close is unquestionably robust, with plethora of buyers, and business is retarded only by the paucity of sellers. It is difficult to say where and when the present excitement is going to pause. At any rate policy and foresight dictate that the present opportunity should be embraced by holders to unload their investments. Although we do not apprehend anything in the nature of a crisis we do believe re-action is likely to follow jumpy and sensational advances, such as have been witnessed recently, so that those who keep clear of the market at the present juncture will have opportunities enough to consider purchases on appreciable declines.

Among the miscellaneous section some animation has been discernible in Tramway shares which have now been quoted over Rs. 1,000. Bank shares have also been in good request especially Bombay Banks which are looking up uninterruptedly. Burma Petrols have been a firm and advancing market and there are free investors even round Rs. 30. Scindia Steams and Tata Irons have witnessed important fluctuations and close steadier.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Advance 2050, Bombay Uniteds 1875, Bombay Dyeing 2920, Century 980, Central India 4200, Colaba 2750, Coorla 1625, Crescent 525, Currimbhoy 1000, David 1425, Fazulbhoy 1480, Finlay 1140, Indore Malwa 570, Kastoorchand 2200, Kohinoor 3225, New Great 845, New City 2780, Pearls 1060, Shapurji 365, Sholapur 11000, Simplex 1075, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 3775 N, Tata Mill 1550 N, Alcock 1245, Bombay Burma 920, Bt. Burma Petroleum 27/8 pr, Bombay Tramway 1025, Bombay Steam 525, Katni ord 360, Katni def 1650, Shivraipur 42, Tata ord 222/8, Tata def 1090, Tata Hydro 1270, Tata Bank 60/8, Tata Oil 395 pr, Scindia Steam 20/8 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8 pr.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 9.

The market this week has shown good animation in spite of the absence of demands from the mills in Bombay owing to the labour strike. Reds have changed hands as there was a fair demand from the mofussil. Congo-Red advanced by four to six annas per lb. and good business passed. Alizarine is not in stock and small transactions are reported at Rs. 4,300 per drum of 480 lbs. Highly concentrated Magenta Crystals and Delta Purpurine are not in stock and they are quoted very firm. Sulphur colours have poor demand and they are ruling easy. The arrival is less than normal and there is no possibility of the market going down.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Direct Blue, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb.
Methelene Violet, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-12 per lb.

PIECE-GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

The cloth market has been firm and rupee rates have advanced further in several well-known cloths. During the beginning of the week there was a fair demand from Delhi and Cawnpore, but since the last two days the inquiry has subsided, the untimely rain having caused some anxiety regarding damage some transactions have resulted amongst the merchants in the bazaar in wholesale quantities, the buyers hoping for a further improvement in the near future. Values here have already reached a dangerously high level and extreme caution should be exercised in committing oneself to any new transaction. The difficulties of finance should be borne in mind, especially at the present time, when the cost of the goods is four times the normal value and huge capital has been locked up in the shares of new industrial concerns.

The manchester market has been getting firmer day by day. Several offers have been returned by shippers, the makers requiring heavy advances on their recent quotations. It seems that the more they are offered the more they want, and they accept business only when huge profits are assured. The figures of 180 cotton companies in Lancashire show the profits for 1919 of £2,868,000 on the share capital of £7,405,000. Several new companies have been registered in London during the past six months with a capital of £252 millions, of which textiles and clothing represent £30 millions. Record orders are reported to have been received from India and the Far East valued at twenty millions sterling. Several mills have changed hands at very high rttes, and the new proprietors have been very indifferent regarding fresh business, until the orders in hand run down. The question is whether it is safe to buy at the present high level of prices? If will be found that it is rather risky to venture new business at the moment. Not only the prices are very exorbitant and much above the highest rates reached during the war, but the time for deliveries is very distant, and no bona fide buyer can form an idea as to what the position of the market will be when the goods arrive here. The recent rush for buying has been so large that heavy shipments are expected in the near future and the whole business has been done purely on the strength of the favourable rate of exchange. Whether the high rate of exchange as well as the high rates, and the new proprietors have maintained is left to be seen. The manchester market cannot always remain firm, and there is bound to be a reaction sooner or later, as the world demand for cloth cannot continue for ever

GREYS.

There has hardly been any change in Grey goods all round. Rupee rates have remained steady for shirtings, drills, jaconets and mulls.

In local mill cloths the position has also remained unchanged, there being practically no effect of the strike although over eighty mills have been closed. It is generally believed that the loss in the output of cloth will be made up by working longer time as soon as the mills reopen, and that the stocks are ample for the present requirements.

WHITES.

The position of white goods has been very firm. There is a scarcity of 26 inches nainsooks and 38 inches tape border nainsooks, values of which have advanced. Low quality mulls worth Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 under blue heading have been in better request, as also the 58 inches Red End mulls and 27 inches Green End Mulls, 38 inches superior nainsooks are out of stock.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2,000	38 × 37½/8	17 0 0
" " " 100,000	42 × 37 1/8	19 0 0
" " " 25,000	42 × 37½/8	17 8 0
" " " 2,800	37 × 37½/8	15 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × 37½/8	16 8 0
Fleming's No. 1905	42 × 39	24 0 0
Bates' No. 12338	41 × 37½/8	36 0 0
Dewhurst's Rupee No. 5	39 × 38½	22 0 0
" B. B. B.	36 × 38½	27 0 0
" "B. B"	36 × 38½	22 0 0
Grey Jaconets—		
Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	19 8 0
" No 139	46 × 22	8 0 0
Grey Drills—		
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 46	32 4 0
Ralli's Muslid No. 425	26 × 40	20 0 0
White Shirtings—		
Liepmann's No. 1560	32 × 42	30 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36 × 40	41 0 0
H.B.T.C. 80,000	36 × 40	35 0 0
White Nainsooks—		
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27 × 18	6 3 0
" No. 1900	27 × 18	5 7 0
" No. 39620T.B	38 × 22	8 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18	6 7 0
" W. W. W.	34 × 18	8 0 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.R.	38 × 22	10 0 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510 5520	28 × 18	--
White Mulls—		
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 18	10 0 0
" " 60	40 × 18	11 0 0
" " 600	41 × 18	12 0 0
" " 6000	56 × 18	13 8 0
" " 88	56 × 20	10 10 0
" " 818	39 × 20	10 14 0
Ritchie's No. 975	50 × 18	8 8 0
" " 615	50 × 18	8 8 0
" " 66999	40 × 18	7 5 0
" " 1260	27 × 18	5 2 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18	5 2 0
Graham's No. 436	36 × 18	10 0 0
" No. 142	34 × 18	11 0 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p.
No. 55000	44 × 38	20 8 0
No. 100	"	-- --
No. 200	"	-- --
No. 220	"	19 0 0
No. 2206	"	-- --
No. 7800	"	20 8 0
No. 5151	"	19 8 0
No. 3800	"	22 0 0
No. 4106	"	25 0 0
No 5100	"	25 8 0
No 3000	33 × 38	-- --
No. 666	"	18 0 0
Grey Sheetings—		
9 Dragons	36 × 36	19 0 0
"O" Quality	36 × 36	18 12 0
"Boodh Dev"	36 × 36	-- --
Grey Drills—		
Elephant	39 × 44	38 0 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent	Nov. 6 1919
France	5	per cent	Aug. 29 1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 23 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1915
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10 1915
Sweedra	6½	per cent	Jan. 31 1914
Spain	4½	per cent	Oct. 26 1914
India { Bombay	5	per cent	June 13 1919
India { Bengal	8	per cent	June 5 1919
India { Madras	6	per cent	June 9 1919

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 9th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Akbar	N F	N F	T M & Co
S Nawab	N F	N F	T M & Co
O & K Bangoon Maru	Calcutta	N F	N Y Kaisha
D & B Kofuku Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
L Purnea	" F	N F	M M & Co
M Bajnee	Mohasa	N F	F Foundry & Co
Cuside M Pentakota	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Jaltana	Busra	N F	M M & Co
O Llehsang	N F	N F	M M & Co
O Kowkit	N F	N F	T M & Co
P Bandra	Busra	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Kaveri	Bhavnagar	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Jayanto	N F	N F	K S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Invermoss	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co
2 Kasado Maru	Japan	12-1 20	O S Kaisha
4 Saigon Maru	Japan	8-1 20	O S Kaisha
5 Khosron	Jeddah	7-1 20	T M & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
7 Burma Maru	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
8 Suki Maru	Kobe	10 1-20	N Y Kaisha
9 Kokoku Maru	Kobe	13-1-20	O S Kaisha
10 Abron	Colombo	10-1-20	G W & Co
12 & 13 Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	Karachi	8-1-20	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co
6 Doura	Rangoon	11-1-20	T M & Co
8 Kumari Rami Saraswati	N F	N F	R B Collins & Co
7 Watson	N F	9-1-20	W & A G & Co
8 Malmedosa	N F	N F	K N & Co
9 Warronga	Busra	N F	M M & Co
10 War Gusa	Busra	7-1-20	M M & Co
11 Elsia	Liverpool	18-1-20	Graham & Co
12 Lunka & Parawasi	N F	N F	R B C & Co
13 Clink a	Calcutta	12-1-20	M M & Co
15 Dorlaston Court	Hull	N F	Graham & Co
14 Itala	Japan	9-1-20	M M & Co
17 Polladern	Busra	N F	Dir R I M
Cuside 14 Kalyan	U K	N F	M M & Co
Jetty End H S Shuja	Karachi	N F	T M & Co
Frass	N F	N F	Dir R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Orara	N F	N F	R Dawood Kalji

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Montrose	N F	10 days	Graham & Co
Gandara	24 hours	8-1-.0	M M & Co

FIRE IN JUTE GODOWN.

DAMAGE ESTIMAED AT SEVERAL LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

A disastrous fire broke out this afternoon at the Hanuman Jute Press at Salkhia. The godowns were all packed with jute. It is believed that the fire will continue until to-morrow before it can be brought under control and the loss will amount to several lakhs. The press is owned by the Marwari firm of Surajmall Sagarmall.

THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.995	Inch
Temperature of Air	78.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.4	"
Dew Point	74.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.810	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	2.4	"
Maximum temperature of day	84.5	"
Minimum do.	74.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, E, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind	123	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth on Shill ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth on Shill ft. in.
	Jan			Jan		
Fri.	9	m 1 29	30 3	9	m 7 43	16 15
		x 1 48a	27 6		7 22a	16 2
Sat.	10	m 2 8	29 4	10	m 8 22	17 0
		x 32a	26 9		8 11a	17 15
Sun.	11	m x 47	23 3	11	m 9 16	17 2
		x 24a	25 10		8 55a	19 7
Mon.	12	m x 27	27 1	12	m 10 0	18 7
		x 20a	25 9		9 43a	20 7
Tues.	13	m 4 8	26 0	13	m 11 8	18 3
		5 25a	24 5		10 52a	21 1
Wed.	14	m 4 52	25 1	14	0 10a	18 10
		x 55a	24 5			
Thu.	15	m 5 56	24 6	15	m 0 35	22 2
		8 33a	24 11		1 14a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 9 (Friday)	Sunrise.	7h. 14m	Sunset. 6h. 17m
" 10 (Saturday)	"	7h. 14m	" 6h. 18m
" 11 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	" 6h. 18m.
" 12 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	" 6h. 19m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	" 6h. 20m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m	" 6h. 20m.
" 15 (Thursday)	"	7h. 14m	" 6h. 21m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	34 9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38-6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	5-9 a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h.	8-0m p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear except at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is slightly above the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi; elsewhere skies ar eclear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in west Rajputana, while night temperature is above the average in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared in the northern districts and are moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is much damper than usual. Night temperature continues considerably above the average except at Dwarka and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in northern districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues above normal in the west of the division. Night temperature above the average throughout the excess being considerable in places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased and is below normal except at Bombay. Night temperature is above normal throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average in the north-western districts. Night temperature is in moderate or considerable excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in Baluchistan has passed away without giving any rain there. Weather has been dry except for some local rain in south-east Madras and Ceylon. Day temperature has risen to the normal in the central parts of the country; night temperature continues above the average to the south of latitude 24 degrees North.

Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Bombay, 9th January, 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th January, 1920.

Rainfall has almost ceased in the central parts of the country, but has continued in the extreme south of the Peninsula, the chief amounts being Ahmednagar half an inch, Calicut three-quarters and Pamban one. Weather is slightly unsettled along the north-west frontier and light has appeared on the Mekran coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th January, 1920, was 30.184 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

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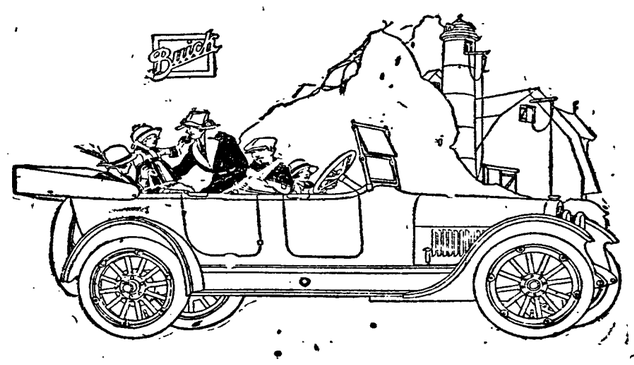

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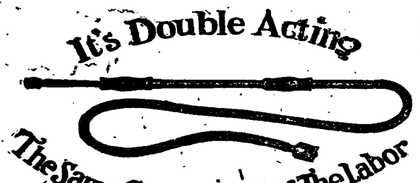

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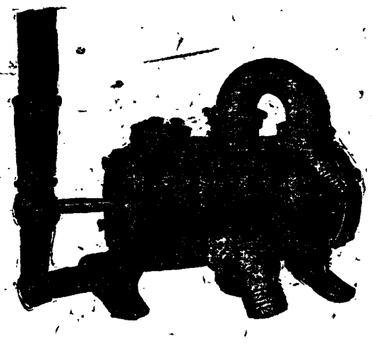

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THE REMEDY OF BOLSHEVISM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After an adventure of about a year and a half when everyday it was reported the Bolsheviks were being captured in thousands by Yudenitch, Koltchak or Denikin, the British Government have decided to quit Russia. That is as it ought to be. But the wonder is that only a few weeks ago London papers were publishing heroic accounts about these gallant commanders who according to the ubiquitous Mr. Churchill were fighting the battles of the British Empire, and it is feared that Mr. O.Grady may not fully succeed in repatriating British prisoners of war. However it is a matter of gratification that the policy which has been consistently championed by the "Bombay Chronicle" has at last been adopted and even the "Times of India" has been constrained to write a very sensible leader—a very rare thing nowadays in that kind of journalism—in its issue of the 7th instant.

It may not be out of place how to remount the history of that mad expedition if only to laugh at one folly as Mr. Chesterton would say, and to draw lessons direct and incidental which we may learn therefrom. Hitherto we have committed two blunders one of which was the corollary of the other. In the first place we have completely exaggerated the so-called excesses of the Bolsheviks without having tried to realise the situation in its entirety secondly after having misunderstood the situation—even the expert of Bori Bunder admits as much—we thought that foreign intervention could curb the power of the revolutionaries. Let us try to understand these two blunders more closely.

Ever since the fall of Kerensky it has been evident that the forces let loose in that unhappy country were such as were daily increasing in their virility and those who were amazed at the events were only closing their eyes to the past history of Russia. If we remember the long journey through which Russian nationalism had to pass and if we also remember the unnumbered atrocities that were carried on for countless generations by the Czars we can easily understand even as a purely psychological phenomenon the extremes to which triumphant nationalism could go in such a country; and however undesirable they are not such as cannot be explained. History repeats itself and the wise acres who thought that Russia was going too far in her republicanism ought to have remembered France of 1790. France even then was not half so illiterate as Russia now is, and even as compared with the literacy of other nations at that time France was far more advanced than what Russia now is in the scale of comparative literacy. People draw deductions from things after they have happened and then they generalize even as regards such inscrutable things as revolutions. The Allies imagined that the Russian Revolution should follow a certain well-laid course of progress as if the preparation for a revolution was equivalent to say the preparation of a pudding. Englishmen especially, who have had a peculiarly developed history of political institutions—thanks to their more or less isolated position—are prone to imagine that every nation can send their James II across the Channel and instal their Prince of Orange in a couple of days. What is more English foreign policy has always been guided by forward imperialists whether the Government was liberal or conservative. And Imperialism and revolutions go ill together.

The second blunder was, if anything, more serious than the first. If the Allies had rested content with the modicum of knowledge or prejudice they had about Russia and had refrained from interference it would have saved considerable loss of human life and money and would also have saved British prestige from being lowered. But as has been stated above the second blunder was a corollary from the first and was almost irresistable. But revolutions are never curbed by foreign intervention whether they be in Russia or in France, the only reason being that no country however backward likes to be domineered over even for its own neterior good by any other country how well so ever civilized and well meaning. The excesses of the Jacobin's were possible in a way owing to the constant fear of foreign intervention on behalf of the Bourbons and the brilliant victories of Napoleon are in a measure to be attributed to this one sentiment of the French people that they were keeping others off from meddling in their affairs. One is almost inclined to imagine that if Pitt *could* have kept aloof the history of the world would perhaps have been written otherwise. In 1870 again the Paris commune was most powerful what time the Germans were beseiging the city those of course for other purposes. And lastly the national upheavals of 1848, though not revolution in all cases, were synalls successful for this among other reasons, the absence of foreign interference.

It is therefore with profound relief that one learns the decision arrived at by the British Government. But there are two dangers that have to be provided against we wish to ensure the final resuscitation of Russia and thereby the peace of the world. After having seen the futility of curbing down the organic forces of the Russian Revolution the British Government are in the danger of following the other extreme. As the papers announce the Russians are to be left to themselves to settle their own differences, and people imagine that Bolshevism will die out. As the "Times of India" says "Bolshevism is its own greatest enemy." It suggests that in their abhorance of the extremer elements of Bolshevism the Allies are likely to refuse help to the saver elements of the Russian revolution, and that is a position which in the present day world shrinkage can hardly be deemed politic. The world at large has a stake in Russia whose magnitude is far greater than can be easily imagined and if Russia is not well settled there can hardly be any peace worth the name in the world. Revolutions are ever expanding circles and their very life consists in progressive virility. That is the reason why the Jacobins declared war against all monarchies and why Bolshevists want to envelope the whole world in their fold. However much they may be guarded against they are sure to penetrate whenever there is room enough to receive them. And the only solution that suggests itself to those who are unhilsred in the art of resolute government, efficiency and the other latter day catchwords of political vocabularly is that after completely isolating them the outer world should be made to automatically anticipate them by the introduction of the sovereign remedy of all political diseases—self-determination in its most comprehensive export.—Yours, etc.

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TO THE NATIONS

By PAUL RICHARD

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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By a Frenchman with true spiritual vision, lays bare the causes of War in all ages, and enunciates the doctrine that lasting peace can only be found in the free dedication by all Nations their powers to the service Humanity.

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The Illusion of To-day
The Realities of To-morrow
The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of thePeoples
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

OPINIONS.

"When I met Monsieur Richard in Japan I became more reassured in my mind about the higher era of civilization than when I read about the big schemes which the politicians are formulating for ushering the age of peace into the world.....When gigantic forces of destruction were holding their orgies of fury, I saw this solitary young Frenchman, unknown to fame .....face beaming with the lights of the new dawn and his voice vibrating with the message of new life, and I felt sure that the great To-morrow has already come, though not registered in the Calendar of the statesmen."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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"THE WORK BEFORE US."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered lecture yesterday at Mayo Hall on "the work before us." The citizens who mustered in large numbers heard him with wrapt attention, though the Pundit spoke for full two hours. Prominent among the Moderates present were Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chintamani and the Hon. Mr. Asthana.

The keynote of his speech was co-operation, not only with Government but also between the various parties. The time had come he said to look at facts in the face. So long as the reforms scheme was in course of formulation destructive criticism was justifiable even necessary, to call public attention to its shortcomings. The situation had changed. The Reform Bill had been passed and the Royal Proclamation had extended the hand of fellowship. Whether the scheme was unsatisfactory, inadequate, even disappointing or not, it had got to be recognised as a settled fact. No immediate object could be served by adopting opposition to the reforms. Agitation must, of course, continue with a view to the clearing up of issues and convincing the British public of the truth, justice and sincerity of the Indian demand for autonomy, especially in regard to the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government and the Declaration of Rights as demanded by the Congress. Up till work was ahead and it would require unfailing tact and patience. The election will take place towards the end of the year. Meantime the electorate had to be conquered, public life enlarged and invigorated, the mass educated in the new duties. A vast amount of work in many directions had to be put through to be able to discharge with success the responsibility of the position of a Councillor or Minister under the new regime. New and expert knowledge will have to be acquired, reliable information collected. The problems of administration that have been hitherto lightly dealt with will have to be grappled with in all seriousness and studied minutely. It was to these tasks that the public had to address themselves. A great deal depended on how the country was going to work.

APPROACH IN PROPER SPIRIT.

The Pundit asked them to approach the reforms in a proper spirit, neither to glow in ecstacy nor to be little what had been done.

At the second Congress in 1886. a definite scheme was put forward which was not yet carried. When the Congress met in 1914, the idea of taking a long step forward had not dawned upon us. The advent of the war changed the conditions. The part India played in it and the principle of self-determination encouraged us in our desire which we had cherished for long for a full measure of self-Govenrnment. The Montagu-Chelmsford report was viewed by some as a liberal measure of reform, by others as inadequate. Both parties agitated in their own way to improve the proposal. He deprecated the claim advanced by one section that it was responsible for its improvement. He said both parties contributed to the success or non-success of the scheme, to the total result as it emerged in the Reform Act.

"AN ADVANCE."

After explaining the salient features of the Act, the safeguards therein the Pundit said the position then was that the proposals of the Act first put forward in the M.-C. Report had undergone a good deal of change for the better. If they had not got all that they asked for they must note of the limitations and adopt an attitude which would enable them to achieve the full object they had at heart.

Referring to the Royal Proclamation, he said there were sentiments in the Proclamation which justified our whole-hearted expression of gratitude to His Majesty. He wanted us to co-operate without deviating from the path of our duty by the people. He hoped that they would co-operate with his officers for the common good of the people without sacrificing that common good, sinking unessential differences and maintaining the essential standards of justice. If they found the executive Government adopted a wrong attitude it would be their duty to resist and oppose as streneously them as ever. They should co-operate whole-heartedly to make the reform as far as it went a success while urging at the same time in the most proper way and time they could think of, the introduction of other measures which they thought necessary. He belonged to that party, he was sorry to use the word 'party,' that section of opinion which" thought that the Central Government should be liberalised without any delay, that their elementary rights of citizenship should be placed beyond assail and God willing he would work to obtain that end.

ELEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.

For the first time in the history of modern India they had an element of responsibility introduced in the administration. But there was no electorate at present. It had not been trained. There was nothing more needful for the establishment of responsible Government in this country than the electorate. Unless they educated the electorate, unless they went about explaining the duty, obligation and power, the reforms would not be a success. Their first duty was therefore to co-operate in every possible way to make the efectorate a reality and a power. If they neglected that duty they must despair of responsible Government being established in India for years to come. If they did it before five years rolled away they would have established a stronger claim. He would not say that they had to preve their capacity in order to get a larger measure of Government, he believed with Mahatma Gandhi they were fit for responsible Government, but all the same a measure having been introduced they had to see to the training of the electorate and co-operation with everybody, with officials and non-officials.

THE COUNCIL.

Then as regards co-operation in the Council, there were some friends who thought that they would co-operate in order to show that the present system of diarchy was unworkable and therefore full responsible Government should be established. He, however, did not think to make the system of diarchy a failure as a means of obtaining full responsible Government. He thought that it could be got by friendly co-operation in working the scheme. He was not shy of the bureaucrat. But he reminded them that their were some who ought not to be in the camp, for instance, the Punjab gang. They ought to go back, those whose misdeeds came to prominence in the evidence before the Hunter Committee. Men who did not believe that Indians were their fellow subjects had no reason to be in India. Men who did not feel that the right, that the honour of Indians was as sacred and should be as inviolable as that of the Britisher had no reason to be in India. They might go and the sooner they go the better for Indians, but from his personal knowledge he assured that there were many members of the bureaucracy who were friends of India. It was their duty in the interest of the country to co-operate with them.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

The Pundit next dwelt upon the necessity of co-operation among Indians themselves. There was no greater calmity, he said, than that on the eve of responsible Government their men, who were prompted by one selfless desire to serve the people and the country should be divided into two camps. He had heard of a good deal of differences between the Moderates and the non-Moderates. He was grieved to hear that there was a talk in both circles to put forward candidates of their own. It was not the time when they should choose and pick men of their own views to represent in the Councils. He appealed to all to unite, to organise in the way in which the Congress had done to seek out their best men and honour them by electing them as their representives so that they might work shoulder to shoulder and show that Indians were not less capable than any others. He wanted his friends not to work in the spirit of Moderates and Nationalists, not in the interest of party but in the interest of the nation. He wanted his Moderate friends not to perpetuate the differences but promote a feeling of co-operation. They must bear in mind the poverty and suffering of their countrymen. The reforms after a long period had cast the responsibility upon them of promoting education industry, public health hygine and agriculture. He appealed to them to sink their differences, to co-operate to serve their fellow-countrymen and glorify the Motherland.

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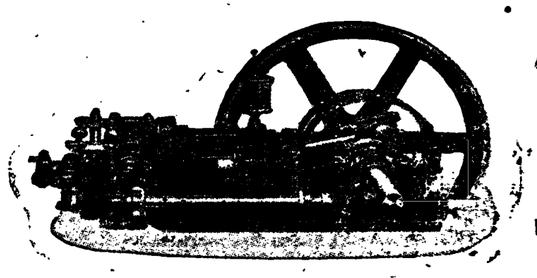

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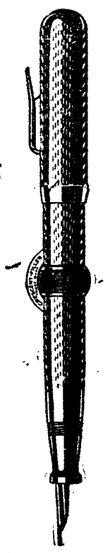

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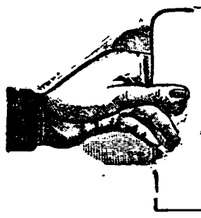

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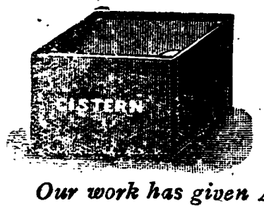

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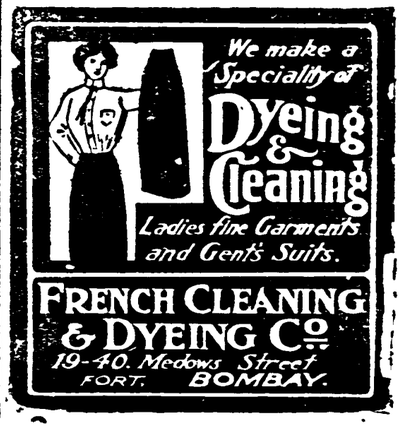
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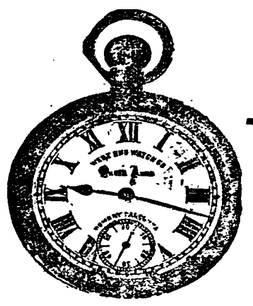

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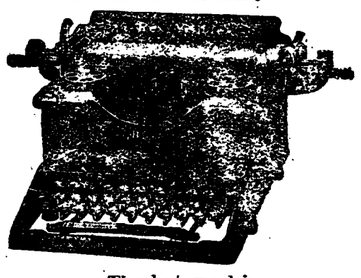

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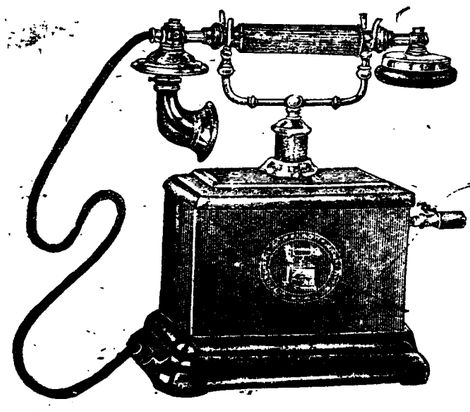

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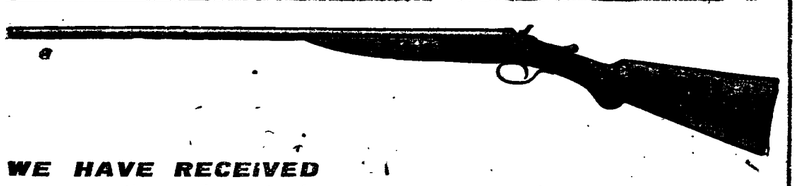

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